





# THE GREAT PARIS BREWERY

(LA GRANDE BRASSERIE DE PARIS).

Capital £40,000, in 10,000 shares of £4 (or 100 fr.) each.

The shareholders are informed that the society has completed the purchase of suitable freehold ground in the Faubourg St. Honoré, on such favourable terms as to afford every probability of the surplus profit exceeding the entire purchase-money. Permission to establish a brewery in this eligible locality having been conceded by the Government, the works are now rapidly progressing, and, as the consumption of beer in Paris is daily increasing, a very large return for the capital invested may be deemed certain. The shares are to be paid in full, and the French law prevents the possibility of any further liability.

Application for the remaining shares must be made in Paris, at the office, 12, Place Vendôme; and in London, to Mr. E. CARRUTHERS, 20, Lombard-street, or Messrs. RYMER, MURRAY, and EYMER, 5, Whitehall, until Wednesday, 24th inst.

## PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

# THE NAILSTONE COAL COMPANY.

(PROVISIONALLY REGISTERED).

Capital £20,000, in 800 shares of £25 each. Deposit £1 per share.

This company is formed for the purpose of working very valuable coal mines at Nailstone, in the county of Leicester, the proprietor being himself prepared to subscribe a considerable portion of the required capital.

The coal consists of two beds, the one 4 ft. thick, and the other 8 ft., the former being only 110 yards from the surface, and the other about 20 yards beneath. Borings have been recently made, and it has been ascertained that the coal is comparatively free from water, and can be worked with a small capital.

It extends under about 400 acres of land, and from its proximity to the Leicester and Swannington Railway, which terminates on the Midland line at Leicester and Burton-upon-Trent, a ready and cheap transit is afforded, not only to London and all the great manufacturing districts, but also to all the sea-port towns on the eastern coast. The greatly increased demand for coal both for home and abroad, coupled with its enhanced value, must ensure to the company a large profit on the capital invested.

Applications for shares, in the form annexed, to be made to THOMAS MANN LEE, Esq., Leeds, and CHARLES BAXTER COURTNEY, Esq., 21, Lincoln's Inn-fields, from whom all further particulars and information may be obtained.

To the Directors of the Nailstone Coal Company.

GENTLEMEN, I request that you will allot me shares, of £25 each, in the above-named company; and I undertake to accept the same, or such less number as you may allot to me, and to sign the necessary deed when required, and pay the deposit of £1 per share.

Dated this day of 1854. Name in full.....

Address..... Profession or business.....

[SECOND INSERTION.]

# ELECTRIC POWER, LIGHT, AND COLOUR COMPANY.

OFFICES, -31, Pall Mall, London.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The directors of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company have much pleasure in laying before their shareholders the following statement of the progress and prospects of the company; and in doing so, for the sake of brevity, many of those details must necessarily be omitted, which may be conveniently entered into at subsequent meetings.

The company, as established on the 8th June, 1853, consisted of a few individuals forming a private partnership, and was carried out upon the rules and regulations comprehended under the Cost-book System; which, from the custom of all payments being made for cash, and all accounts and expenditures being audited monthly, was thought most advisable to be adopted, in order to limit, *pro tanto*, the liabilities of the parties interested in the success of the company's operations, and the realisation of objects contemplated in the original scheme, many additional shareholders joined this first partnership; but as by the Joint-Stock Companies Registration Act more than 25 persons are not permitted to become associated for the purpose of carrying out any commercial enterprise, it was decided at a general meeting, held on the 19th October, 1853, that the company should henceforth be carried on as a joint-stock company, embracing at the same time, in its internal management, the advantages which are obtained by following out the principles of the Cost-book System.

To effect this with certainty, legal advice was taken and adopted; and the company is now completely registered under the Joint-Stock Companies Registration Act, with a capital of £100,000, in 5000 shares of £20 each, to be paid in full.

The following digest of some of the clauses introduced into the Deed of Registration will elucidate the position of the shareholders in respect to their power and control over the expenses of the enterprise. The books and accounts of the company will be made up and submitted to the board of directors at their monthly meetings; and, after examination by the auditors, they will be laid before the shareholders at the half-yearly general meetings, and on all other occasions when it shall be considered advisable.

If at any time more than two-thirds of the capital shall appear upon the books to be lost, the company shall stand dissolved, and the residue be divided *pro rata*, among the shareholders.

All purchases shall be made for cash, and as far as possible, no debts against the company remain undischarged for a period exceeding one month.

The affairs of the company will be carried on as hitherto, under the management of a board or committee of directors, to be annually selected from the shareholders, all members of such directorship being eligible for re-election.

The present directorship consists of the following gentlemen:—

Sir CLAUDE E. SCOTT, Bart. Sir JOHN W. LUBBOCK, Bart.

DIRECTORS.

J. WHITTAKER BUSH, Esq., Fairwood, Westbury, Wilts.

WILLIAM BRIDGES, Esq., 23, Pall-mall.

Capt. T. G. FORBES, R.N., Stoke-by-Nayland, Suffolk.

SAMUEL HAYDON, Esq., Guildford, Surrey.

JOHN PURDIE, Esq., 9, Park-place, Regent's-park.

JOHN PURDIE, Esq., 9, Park-place, Regent's-park.

Sir C. E. SCOTT, Bart., 29, Bruton-street, Berkeley-square.

CHARLES TROTTER, Esq., Regent-terrace, Edinburgh.

Dr. WATSON, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi.

BANKERS—Sir S. Scott, Bart., and Co.; Sir J. W. Lubbock, Bart., and Co.

AUDITORS—A. Hadley, Esq.; J. T. Cookney, Esq.

CHEMICAL MANAGER—Dr. J. W. Watson, Ph.D.

SUB-CHEMICAL MANAGER—Dr. Maddox.

COMMERCIAL MANAGER—W. W. Prosser, Esq.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Lawrence and Crowdy.

SECRETARY—J. W. Warre Tyndale, Esq.

In evidence that the expectations of the projectors were justly founded, it is only needful to quote the following copy of a minute made at a meeting of the directors on the 11th January:—That a dividend of 2½ per cent. from profits arising from the sale of colours made during the two months prior to the 1st of January, 1854—being at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum—be this day declared.

This dividend was paid on the 12th March. The following minute was made at a meeting of the directors on the 12th April:—That the dividends in future shall be paid quarterly; and that the fund now available from the sale of colour, from January 1st to March 31st, being equal to 5 per cent. for the three months, or at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, be applied to a dividend in June.

Three per cent. will be set aside from the net profits after the shareholders have received 20 per cent., so as to form a reserve fund, to be invested in public securities for the benefit of the shareholders, one-half of which will be divided, with all interest, every three years.

Since the commencement of the present year the manufacture of colours has gone on most prosperously; and their value is now so well appreciated in the market, that the company is at present executing considerable orders at highly-remunerative prices. Pending the erection of works at Frogmore Creek, Wandsworth, numerous improvements have been introduced in the production of the electric light under the patents in the possession of this company; and it has been arranged to illuminate forthwith the Great Northern Railway Station. This will doubtless lead to the employment of the light in many other situations, for which it cannot but prove to be highly valuable; and it will be a new source of profit for the lately-declared dividend arose solely from the manufacture of the colours obtained by the use of batteries (according to the patents), exclusive of the application of the electricity to illumination. The manufacture of the innocuous bleaching fluid by the batteries has been commenced with the utmost success. The increasing demand for the products, and for the applications of the patents, renders an extension of the works at Wandsworth needful; to carry out which object, it has been decided to issue the remainder of the shares. Applications for them may be made to the secretary, at the offices of the company, No. 31, Pall-mall, where every information will be given, and where samples of the colour may be seen; and at Messrs. Bishop and Greenfield, 21, Throgmorton-street; Messrs. Robertson and Paton, Liverpool; Messrs. Sutcliffe Brothers, Exchange-street, Liverpool; Mr. John Barlow, Manchester; Messrs. J. Robertson and Co., 47, George-street, Edinburgh; Mr. W. Bell, North St. David-street, Edinburgh; Mr. S. M. Penny, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow.

It cannot be otherwise than a matter of much gratulation to the shareholders to survey the past successful achievement of the objects for which the company has been formed; and when it is considered that the solution of so great a practical problem as the procuring and supplying cheap electricity, the greatest perhaps of the great desiderata of the day, is attained, the successful establishment of this company, becomes a matter, it may be said, of national importance.

By order of the Board, J. WHITTAKER BUSH, Chairman.

J. W. WARRE TYNDALE, Secretary.

To the Secretary of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company.

Sir, I request that you will apply to the directors of the Electric Power, Light, and Colour Company, to allot me shares of £20 each, which I hereby agree to accept, and to pay for, in full, when required.

Name.....

Address.....

# THE ELECTRIC POWER, LIGHT, AND COLOUR COMPANY.

have resolved, in conformity with the powers under their Deed, to INCREASE THEIR CAPITAL to the sum of £200,000, for the purpose of more extensively carrying out the highly remunerative objects comprehended in their patents.

Applications for the remaining shares (of £20 each, to be paid up in full) may be made to the brokers, Messrs. BISHOP and GREENFIELD, 21, Throgmorton-street; or to the secretary, J. W. TYNDALE, Esq., at the offices, 31, Pall Mall, where every information will be given. Prospectuses forwarded by post.

# ELECTRIC COLOURS.—THE ELECTRIC POWER, LIGHT, AND COLOUR COMPANY.

is prepared to SUPPLY the TRADE generally with their COLOURS, which for quality and lowness of price are unequalled.—Address, W. PROSSER, Esq., commercial manager, Frogmore-lane, Wandsworth, Surrey.

# TO OWNERS OF MINES AND COLLIERIES, MINE CAPTAINS, AGENTS, FARMERS, &c.—JOHN H. ROBINSON (late J. Oliver and Co.), GRAIN MANUFACTURER, OIL REFINER, &c., NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—Office, 62, Close.

Oil for Machinery of every description, Pine Oil, Patent Grease, &c.

# MACHINERY OIL of highly lubricating properties may be OBTAINED OF R. AND W. SMITH, BOW COMMON, MIDDLESEX, or of respectable oil merchants, at 3s. 6d. per gallon, in casks of not less than 25 gallons each. Samples on application.

# ANTWERP AND ROTTERDAM RAILWAY.—FORFEITURE

OF SHARES.—The Third and Final Fifteenth day's notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned SHARES will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED, unless the CALLS in arrears be paid, and the shares be presented by the statutes granted by the Dutch and Belgian Governments (see articles Nos. 9 and 35). The numbers of the smaller to the larger, and are in all cases inclusive. The certificates must be produced at the offices of the company, 16, Cannon-street, where all letters, payable in the bankers of the company will be issued.

By order of the Board, RIXON AND SON, Solicitors to the company. GEORGE F. SMITH, Sec., 16, Cannon-street, City.

| May 18, 1854.    | 1 to 20          | 1,071 to 1,090   | 1,091 to 1,110   | 1,111 to 1,130   | 1,131 to 1,150   |
|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1,181 to 1,170   | 1,401 to 1,390   | 1,501 to 1,490   | 1,591 to 1,580   | 1,691 to 1,680   | 1,791 to 1,780   |
| 1,401 to 1,390   | 1,781 to 1,770   | 1,881 to 1,870   | 1,981 to 1,970   | 2,081 to 2,070   | 2,181 to 2,170   |
| 1,791 to 1,780   | 2,181 to 2,170   | 2,281 to 2,270   | 2,381 to 2,370   | 2,481 to 2,470   | 2,581 to 2,570   |
| 2,681 to 2,670   | 2,781 to 2,770   | 2,881 to 2,870   | 2,981 to 2,970   | 3,081 to 3,070   | 3,181 to 3,170   |
| 3,281 to 3,270   | 3,381 to 3,370   | 3,481 to 3,470   | 3,581 to 3,570   | 3,681 to 3,670   | 3,781 to 3,770   |
| 3,881 to 3,870   | 3,981 to 3,970   | 4,081 to 4,070   | 4,181 to 4,170   | 4,281 to 4,270   | 4,381 to 4,370   |
| 4,481 to 4,470   | 4,581 to 4,570   | 4,681 to 4,670   | 4,781 to 4,770   | 4,881 to 4,870   | 4,981 to 4,970   |
| 5,081 to 5,070   | 5,181 to 5,170   | 5,281 to 5,270   | 5,381 to 5,370   | 5,481 to 5,470   | 5,581 to 5,570   |
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| 6,281 to 6,270   | 6,381 to 6,370   | 6,481 to 6,470   | 6,581 to 6,570   | 6,681 to 6,670   | 6,781 to 6,770   |
| 6,881 to 6,870   | 6,981 to 6,970   | 7,081 to 7,070   | 7,181 to 7,170   | 7,281 to 7,270   | 7,381 to 7,370   |
| 7,481 to 7,470   | 7,581 to 7,570   | 7,681 to 7,670   | 7,781 to 7,770   | 7,881 to 7,870   | 7,981 to 7,970   |
| 8,081 to 8,070   | 8,181 to 8,170   | 8,281 to 8,270   | 8,381 to 8,370   | 8,481 to 8,470   | 8,581 to 8,570   |
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| 9,881 to 9,870   | 9,981 to 9,970   | 10,081 to 10,070 | 10,181 to 10,170 | 10,281 to 10,270 | 10,381 to 10,370 |
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| 35,081 to 35,070 | 35,181 to 35,170 | 35,281 to 35,270 | 35,381 to 35,370 | 35,481 to 35,470 | 35,581 to 35,570 |



## Original Correspondence.

## HINTS ON GOLD EXTRACTION.—No. II.

Sir,—The English public, not without substantial cause, is distrustful of all gold mining operations. This arises from the fact that many companies have been formed under the most glowing prospects of realising an immediate fortune. Splendid results have been magically produced by machinery, which never had the most remote claim to accomplish the vaunted pretensions which those interested declared it would effect; nor is this defective condition confined to one machine. The consequence has been, hundreds have invested their capital, and the issue has been disappointment and general condemnation, for hardly any gold has been produced at the mines. Great Britain possesses vast resources of gold, equal to any part of the world. The difficulty of extraction is equally experienced in Brazil, Peru, Chili, Central America, Virginia, Carolina, Georgia, California, or Siberia. In all these localities gold mining is equally precarious and uncertain—not that the gold does not exist; for on carefully washing the tailings or refuse sand, at any of the mills in the above-named regions, more than 50 per cent. of the original amount of fine coated gold can be recovered. Now, then, is the precious metal to be extracted from the coating, in which it invariably exists in a minute form, or microscopic particles? To this end the chemical and mechanical sciences have been directed, but as yet no process has been put in practice so as to be economical, expeditious, and of commercial value.

The "shaking tables" have resulted in the ruin and discomfiture of the majority of those who have employed them; the same of the "tub with rotating arms," "revolving basin and balls"—not that there is not abundance of gold, but it is so fine, or associated with the sulphurets or oxides of other metals, as not to be acted upon by mercury, and is, consequently, lost in the "tailings."

It cannot be doubted that gold mining must eventually be a certain and permanent source of profit. In order to accomplish this, it is necessary that the right character of machinery should be employed to crush a sufficient quantity of ore daily; it must then be well triturated, in order to scour or rub off the foreign coating which is attached to the fine gold. It must then be submitted to the action of sensitive mercury, and in such quantities and in such a manner that too great a quantity will not be crowded at one time, as in this case not one-fifth of the reduced ore will ever be brought into contact with the mercury. The Mexican arrastra in part accomplished this end—that is, so far as reducing the quartz or other rock to a fine paste or pulp is concerned; but the mercury is disseminated throughout the pulp in the most minute globules, though every one knows that this is detrimental to the law of affinity, and instead of rendering the mercury more sensitive, it is comparatively sluggish: the process, however, is too slow to ever become generally adopted. The following plan resorted to by the Indians and half-castes of Chili seems to me more rational, as by it "stuff," which, to all appearance, does not contain a vestige of gold, it being coated with the oxides, or confined in the sulphurets of iron or copper, is made to yield profitably. This is their process, as given by Dr. Ure:—"A streamlet of water conveyed to the hut of the gold washer is received upon a large rude stone, whose flat surface has been hollowed out into a shallow basin, and in the same manner into three or four others in succession. The auriferous particles are thus allowed to deposit themselves in these receptacles, while the lighter earthy atoms, still suspended, are carried off by the running water. The gold thus collected is mixed with a quantity of ferruginous black sand and stony matter, which requires the process of trituration. This is effected by a rude and simple grinding apparatus, consisting of two stones, the under one being 3 ft. in diameter, and slightly concave. The upper stone is a large spherical boulder of granite, about 2 ft. in diameter, having in its upper part two iron plugs, fixed opposite each other, to which is secured, by lashings of hide, a transverse horizontal pole of wood, about 10 ft. long. Two men, seated on the extremities of this lever, work it up and down alternately, so as to give to the stone a rolling and rubbing motion, sufficient to crush and grind the materials placed beneath it. The washings thus ground are subjected to the action of running water upon inclined planes, formed of skins, by which process the siliceous particles are carried off; while a portion of the ferruginous matter (matter mixed with the heavier grains of gold) is extracted by a loadstone, it is again washed, till nothing but pure gold dust remains. The whole process is managed with much dexterity, and if there were much gold to be separated it would afford a very profitable employment, but generally the quantity collected is sufficient only to afford subsistence to a few miserable families."

I would refer the reader to the advertising columns of this Journal, where an engraving of my machine will be found; it incorporates all the essentials of this rude though effectual process.

The poor Chilian's mode of procedure offers an important lesson to some learned professors: had he attempted to crush and grind the auriferous ore with mercury, he would have lost a great portion of the gold, and have complicated his otherwise successful operation. The use of mercury subsequent to trituration is the most perfect agent that can be employed, in order to extract all the fine particles of gold; but if it is not judiciously managed, as has been demonstrated so abundantly of late, then it becomes a continued source of vexation, and necessary loss of gold. In order to obviate these consequences, and other considerations, will form the subject of my next communication.

ROBERT H. COLLYER, M.D.

4, Norfolk-st., Strand, May 16.

## GOLD EXTRACTION—GOLD MINES IN ENGLAND.

Sir,—I wish that your correspondents would keep these two questions separate: they are not necessarily connected. We have been extracting gold from minerals at a cheap rate for many years, and by more simple and more perfect means than any of those recently attempted. I trust, therefore, that Englishmen will not run away with the notion that gold mining in England is dependent on the success of the new crushing machines. If there be localities in England containing sufficient gold to pay for the extraction, why not apply the well-known means at once, and put the question to the test? Why waste so much capital in questionable inventions, when cheap and well-known appliances are at command? English capitalists have already paid so dearly for their experimental crushing and amalgamating machines, since the commencement of their operations in the Brazils, Columbia, and Mexico, that they need not repeat such costly experiments. The California gold-extractors have much to learn on the subject. They are evidently many years behind the South Americans in such matters; and I am surprised that any of the recent inventions for crushing and triturating should have been encouraged and recommended for extracting gold by those who have had any practical knowledge on the subject.

The question as to whether any of the auriferous quartz and gossans found in Great Britain be sufficiently rich to pay cost or not, must rest entirely on the real value of the rocks and minerals, and not on the new machines. I need not acquaint miners that granite, quartz, and slate, are common rocks, seen in all primary regions; but it does not follow that because gold is found in such rocks in California and other places, it must be equally distributed in all such rocks. The granites and slates of Cornwall are rich in copper, but not so those of Aberdeen. It is paying but a very poor compliment to the judgment of our practical miners to attempt to persuade them that similar rocks must contain similar metallic contents, and equally rich in all countries.

The public, assayers, and miners, have been sadly played with in some of the late experiments. Gold has been obtained from stuff in which it could not be detected by assay! We have been told that common brickbats and ground flints have produced extraordinary results! At length, it appeared that it mattered not what kind of stuff was submitted for experiment, provided the fee, and the prospect of an order for machines, were forthcoming—a pill of gold would infallibly be produced. The marvellous powers of these machines have been equally remarkable in the quality of the gold. Even argentiferous pyrites have produced gold of 23 carats fine! My South-American friends will be as much astonished at this as they will be at the character of some of the stuff submitted privately for experiment. The philosophers of old, and the great Wizard of the North, are completely thrown into the shade by the gold-producing powers of these machines. It is quite unaccountable to me how any of our practical scientific men could have been so much deceived as to declare that all were *bond fide* results. All the machines which have been bought and put to work in the different alleged gold mines in England have not only failed to extract gold where this metal is even visible, but have proved, according to some, that the whole affair is a delusion. The purchasers of the machines feel most indignant at those who have led them to commit such a folly.

Thurloe-square, May 16.

EVAN HOPKINS.

## THE CUTLERY MANUFACTURE AT SHEFFIELD, IN ENGLAND, AND AT SOLINGEN, IN GERMANY.

Sir,—The following interesting particulars respecting the Cutlery Trade will, I feel assured, prove of much interest to the readers of your Journal in Sheffield, and other parts, where that manufacture is prosecuted; and, should any of your correspondents feel disposed to comment thereon, I can answer that their remarks will meet with every attention. The article, I may add, is from M. Karl Karmarsch, in *Amst. Bericht über die Londoner Ausstellung*.

Most of your readers are perhaps aware of the unrivalled facilities possessed by Sheffield, for the manufacture of cutlery, principally owing to the organization of the workshops, and the division of labour. In the manufacture of the single article of table knives, 700 persons are employed in the forging, 900 in the grinding and polishing, and 1300 with the preparation and putting on of the handles. There are more than 3000 persons engaged in the manufacture of pen and pocket knives, who work up nearly 100,000 lb. worth of materials, of whom 250 to 300 are smiths, 600 grinders, and perhaps 2500 men and boys employed in the other operations. In the making of razors, there are, it is said no less than 160 smiths engaged (two to each anvil); and 900 males, and 200 females, in the manufacture of scissors. The quantity of ivory and deer's horn used for knife handles is enormous, 140,000 to 150,000 lbs. of the former, and perhaps, 500,000 lbs. of the latter. The enormous extent of this cutlery branch of the Sheffield trade enables all the most recent improvements, especially in machinery, to be rapidly introduced, and a most perfect division of labour to be adopted; and if to these advantages we add that Sheffield is situated in the midst of a coal and iron district, it will at once be admitted that there are few localities in the world in a position to produce cutlery to compete in price or in quality with that town and its neighbourhood. Nevertheless, it has found a rival in Solingen, and the neighbouring villages of Grafrath, Wald, &c. The system of manufacture followed in those localities is different from that of Sheffield; there are, properly speaking, no workshops provided with tools, and let to the workmen with the necessary power, where an article can be made from its first stage, until it is finished. There is, however, as perfect a system of division of labour; the iron or steel is given out to the smiths who forge the articles at their own workshops, for which they find all the necessary tools; the forged pieces are then given to another set of workmen, who file them, then to a third, who grind them, and so on, until the last set finish them. It is, in fact, a domestic manufacture, with this advantage,—that the merchant or undertaker having considerable interest in the improvement of the articles, and in the cost of producing them, endeavours as far as possible to bring the best machinery and processes into use in the district.

Several articles can now be produced much cheaper at Solingen than at Sheffield, as for example, scissors. All articles of this class, whether wrought or cast, with the single exception of the very cheapest kind of half-rust cast-iron scissors, which are made in Sheffield at 4s. per gross, or 4d. per doz., are now extensively made at Solingen, and sold at lower prices than they can be made at in England. The better quality of the scissors is, the greater is the difference of price between those of British and German manufacture; in some cases this even reaches one-half in favour of the latter; the consequence is that the British manufacturers have been driven by the German from all foreign markets, and even a considerable importation now takes place in Great Britain itself for home consumption. It is proper to remark, that this great difference in favour of the German scissors does not arise from inferior quality or finish, for in this respect they are fully equal to anything of the kind produced in England.

The lower and middle qualities of table, pen, and pocket knives, especially those used in parts of America and the East Indies, &c., are now also produced at a slightly lower price than in England, and considerable orders for exportation are now sent by British houses to the Solingen manufacturers. Another article in which the German cutter has the advantage in price over the British is the large sabre-like knives or hatchets used for cutting down the sugar cane, and for other purposes in the West Indies, South America, and along the west coast of Africa. From 4000 to 5000 boxes, of 10 doz. each, are now annually exported from Solingen, chiefly upon orders from English houses.

## ANALYSIS OF DEPOSITS FORMED AT SMELTING-WORKS.

Sir,—In these times of competition and sanitary measures, it may be interesting to some of your readers to have a statement of the examination of the deposits formed in the great culvert at the Cwm Avon Works, which I made some time back, and if you consider it worthy of insertion in your useful Journal, it is at your service.

P. N. JOHNSON.

Assay-office, Hatton-garden, London, May 15.

On inspecting the deposits formed in the flues, I found the chambers immediately surrounding the house were cleared out, and the deposit placed in piles, some of which held a considerable proportion of copper in a state of oxide, mixed with some of the lighter portions of the ore, and half-consumed carbonaceous matter.

My attention was, however, more particularly given to the main culvert, which had been opened from the side at distances, in order to facilitate the examination and allow fresh air for respiration. As the culvert was very hot, from 80° to 120° Fahr., and the deposit from 2 inches to 20 inches in thickness, the deleterious quality on the lungs may be supposed from the result of analysis hereafter stated. Immediately over the bottom, and partly attached to the side, I found an incrustation, on which the lighter deposit had formed, of the various thicknesses described according to the locality, where it had met with more or less resistance from the draught of the flue, by the stops or walls built for that purpose on the incline and rise of the hill in which the culvert is erected.

I divided the samples of deposit taken into four parts—No. 1, dry deposit, taken about 30 yards from the copper-house; No. 2, fine deposit, taken from various parts of the culvert to about half-way up; No. 3, fine deposit, taken from half-way up to the top; No. 4, the crust alluded to, taken from various parts of the culvert.

On analysing them, they were proved to contain as follows:—

OXIDE OF IRON, EARTHY MATTER, OXIDE OF ZINC, WITH TRACES OF ANTIMONY AND OTHER METALS, OF NO VALUE.—No. 1, 61; No. 2, 54; No. 3, 44½; No. 4, 40½ per cent.

PURE COPPER.—No. 1, 5½; No. 2, 5½; No. 3, 4½; No. 4, 6½ per cent.

ARSENIOUS ACID AND WHITE ARSENIC.—No. 1, 5½; No. 2, 6½; No. 3, 17½; No. 4, 7½ per cent.

SULPHUREOUS AND SOME SULPHURIC ACID IN COMBINATION.—No. 1, 12½; No. 2, 15½; No. 3, 15; No. 4, 24½ per cent.

WATER, BEING FAIRLY OF CRYSTALLISATION.—No. 1, 11; No. 2, 14; No. 3, 14; No. 4, 19 per cent.

The metals in the deposit exist partly as oxides and partly as arsenites, sulphites, and sulphates, and probably also in sundry triple compounds. The Nos. 1, 2, and 3, contain a proportion of carbonaceous matter. It will be seen that, in the present state, the deposits are only valuable for the copper they contain, which, on calcination, will be mostly left with the oxide of iron, earthy matter, &c.

There are two methods by which the copper may be extracted—first, by allowing the deposit to remain in pile in a moist state for some weeks, and then washing the acid solution out, and precipitating the copper with iron; or, secondly, calcining the deposit at a gentle heat, and smelting the residue with fresh ore. I consider the latter the best, as, by proper construction of a small branch flue into the main culvert, the arsenic could be saved, and rendered in a marketable state.

## VENTILATION OF MINES—THE STEAM-JET.

Sir,—The profession of viewers were in hopes that the steam-jet subject had been consigned to oblivion; whereas, in the month of March, Mr. Darlington has again illuminated us with its deserts; therefore, without going into his devious evidence, it cannot but be wondered at that his colliery at Ince Hall at the period of explosion was found working without any jet: its safety depended upon a furnace, over which all the return air had to pass, which return air, according to the evidence of Mr. Elliott, was so foul as to fire upon that furnace. Then, Mr. Darlington can talk very learnedly before committees upon the advantage of dumb drifts to avoid such dangers; whilst Mr. Darlington's dumb drift was not in use. Then he had all the colliery working with safety-lamps, whilst all the coal was blasted with gunpowder, which is now, after all the mischief is done, pronounced highly improper, for, according to other of the witnesses, the firing of a shot produced the explosion; and it is truly surprising that the Government inspectors, and the colliery viewers, especially those from the north, were not made to speak more definitely upon this all-important feature of the case; but from whatever cause the lighting up took place, it is quite clear that the return air was foul; and that is a much more important feature of the enquiry than by which light the foul return came in contact with.

Another important part of the case seems to have been much overlooked—viz., that from the peculiarity of the arrangement of the workings with their numerous levels, planes, and cross-cuts, a most unprecedented quantity of doors were in operation—the neglect of which caused the first explosion, and will ever lead to explosions. And I am much mistaken if these northern viewers have not, spite of their praise of Mr. Darlington's system, ordained great changes in this respect—at least a very

different system is practiced by them at home. Then, Mr. Darlington is called up to pronounce upon the subject of inspection; and he says (652), "I consider the present system no inspection at all," because they cannot visit the mines sufficiently, owing to the fewness of inspectors.

Now, by this we are left to infer that, if Mr. Dickinson had fewer pits to inspect, he could have prevented these two dreadful catastrophes: truly this is a poor compliment to himself. If he, Mr. Darlington, after the luminous dissertations he has given of the manner of conducting a colliery, stands in need of an inspector to guide him, that indeed would point at a most extensive staff. If so enlightened and scientific a viewer as Mr. Darlington being upon the premises, having all under his control, bound by his engagement to devote his attention to the Ince Hall Colliery, cannot carry into practice what he professes to teach others, that he must be beholden to the Government officials for aid and advice is to own his inferiority; whilst it places the subject of inspection in a state of absolute impracticability. We can understand the Government inspectors giving the benefit of their experience to the ignorant; but few would dream of Mr. Darlington receding from his high position, and sheltering himself under the protection of a Government official or a board of directors. Either his theories—at variance, too, upon the most important branches of management in so dangerous and extensive a mine—viz., a multitudinous quantity of doors, the want of a dumb furnace, and the blasting with gunpowder in a mine unsafe to be worked with naked lights; and the result will show whether these and other details have undergone that improvement which will fairly meet the requisites of the case, and prevent a recurrence of future disasters.—*Newcastle, May 17.* A. B.

## MINES AND CUSTOMS OF THE FOREST OF DEAN.

Sir,—In the following narrative will be found, I think, many points of public interest, both as respects the past and the present, and very illustrative of the lax manner in which the rights of public property are cared for by public men. It is well known to be now nearly two centuries since, in consideration of the civil list of the Crown being charged upon the fund of the general taxes, the Crown lands were vested in commissioners as trustees for the nation; and it is equally familiar that these valuable estates, instead of returning any equivalent income, have until lately been so managed as to prove for the most part actually a public burden; nor do they yet return to the Exchequer a tithe of what would be gathered under even the ordinary stewardship of great estates; and how much less this is than can be gained by the active personal superintendence of a proprietor is notorious. The unproductiveness of these properties has long afforded a yearly theme to the veteran Hume and other guardians of the public purse. I do not quite agree in his view that it would be right to sell the lands, and swallow up their permanent value in a moment. The nation ought surely to retain such ancient estates; but I heartily coincide in the opinion that they ought to be managed in accordance with the bargain with the public purse, and a vigilant eye kept on the proceedings of the national trustees. I doubt whether the virtual misnomer of Crown lands attached to them has not been the cover for much neglect. It is the Crown which is always mentioned in any reference to their details; and whether the Crown shall ever see proper to resume them, and reject the bounties of the consolidated fund, they are at present absolutely and beneficially (or unbeneficially, as the case may be) the property of the commonwealth; and were the same stringency observed in collecting the revenue which is experienced in the Customs or the Excise, or any other fiscal department, the balance-sheet since the date of transfer would have shown very different figures. There is a great deal in a name. The name "Crown property" appears to have persuaded the Ministers of the Crown that they might do as they pleased with these possessions. The money was not wanted—it was provided elsewhere; and so, in addition to neglect—such, for instance, as the omission to plant any oaks in the Forest of Dean from the reign of Charles II. until the beginning of this century—the trustees appointed by the Ministry in being have judged fit from time to time to alienate large slices and privileges from the national domain, when convenient, as offerings to parliamentary influence, or any other of the numerous *ceteras* involved in the phrase of Government support. Those versed in mineral antiquities are aware that the right and privilege to work mines in the Forest of Dean have been exclusive and immemorably vested, under the appellation of "free miners," in the natives of the soil. The limits of the Forest have greatly diminished in the lapse of time; they extended, in early records, from Chepstow to Gloucester, and from Moss to the Severn, "as far as a horn could be heard in the sea foam." These early limits much exceeded the bounds of the mineral basin; and where there were no mines, the rights of the free miners opposed no check to the Crown doing what it pleased with the mere freehold. By degrees a large surrounding circle has passed into mere private hands. The Forest is reduced to the extent of its mineral deposit; and even within that limit a considerable quantity of land has become private property—some part by grants previous to the bargain with the public purse, and some by subsequent neglect; such, for instance, as the slumbering trustees suffering the natives to enclose patches of forest land, and then keeping their eyes shut for 60 years, until a freehold title by possession had been acquired to many hundred acres. But in none of these cases whatever have the minerals passed with the surface. Little or much, the Crown has claimed and received without dispute its dues for minerals raised under all freeholds, and a right to enter not only under but into such freeholds to search for mines, and raise and convey, and title to raise the produce, has remained the privilege of free miners, whose ancient and definite qualification, and which has been confirmed by the Dean Forest Mining Act, 1st and 2d of Vic., is to have been born within the Hundred of St. Briavels, and to have worked a year and a day in a colliery or iron mine. During the period of gross neglect which ensued on the transfer of this property to the nation, in which, as I have remarked, the invaluable growth of oak timber was left to exhaust itself, the dues upon minerals became commuted into a nominal yearly payment from each mine; but little as was received, still the lord's right was maintained, and the free miners avoided neglecting the payment of the fine, or galeage, which maintained themselves in possession of many valuable privileges. The first wholesale attack I am aware of upon these mineral rights, which was suffered and countenanced by the officer of the Crown lands, occurred about 1796. Mr. B. Bathurst had estates on the south-western side of the Forest—a part of which stretched within the mineral district. Perhaps, disliking the freedom of free miners upon his private lands, especially as one of the privileges they claimed was to cut the timber necessary for their workings, he expelled them from certain pits within his freehold. The miners appealed to the gavel, or Crown officer, for protection. He was a provincial solicitor, residing about 15 miles from the spot; and Mr. Bathurst's mansion was much nearer the highway than the woods where the men were working. Finally, Mr. Bathurst succeeded in obtaining a judicial decision from the Crown officer against the Crown. The legal functionary became an extempore tribunal in the parlour of his host, and decided on an inspection of the original grant, notwithstanding the notorious existence of a custom in the Forest of Dean overriding ordinary freehold tenures, and in which not the Crown only but the free miners were concerned, that, as the minerals were not expressly reserved, the Board of Woods and Forests had no right to them. There was neither grant nor reservation of mines in Royal conveyances of freehold in the Forest of Dean, simply because they were under a custom, commonly known and constantly acted on. However, the question does not appear to have arisen at the fireside whether the King could give a whole title in that to which he was only partially entitled. The matter was comfortably arranged; a private solicitor appointed to collect the Crown dues surrendered in a private interview the public rights (the freeholders' name was very familiar in those days to the public guardians), and their deputy probably anticipated no very severe censure for his liberality. But it very naturally occurred that so successful an example was thought too good to be lost. In the following year, Mr. Edwin, of Cleared Court, the ancestor of the present Dowager Lady Dunraven, succeeded in routing out the Royal grant of his freehold, and was encouraged to try what he could make of the public functionary. In 1798, he served notices on the free miners pursuing their custom within his lands to desist from an alleged trespass. These men were actually at the time paying gale to the Crown officer for the pits where they were raising iron ore. The receipts for the pits by name throughout the century were standing in the gavel's books, and those books and entries are still extant; yet, when the public officer who was receiving these gales was applied to to protect those who paid them, and do his duty to the trustees (his employers), he declined to interfere. The pits were of considerable value. Mr. Bathurst having succeeded in stopping the men, Mr. Edwin was disposed to improve the



operation; and the miners, deserted by the Crown officer, were compelled to enter into an agreement, of which I have the original duplicate, to pay to Mr. Edwin a much larger royalty than the Crown claimed—he on his part covenanting to provide them timber for their pits, according to the Forest custom, and to save them harmless against the public demand.

To illustrate, I will not say the audacity of the freeholder, because as the gavelled had been already found disposed to give away the national revenue in Mr. Bathurst's case, there was nothing peculiar in Mr. Edwin availing himself of the same convenience, but as a sample of the slovenly and culpable disregard of duty, which has characterised the whole of the proceedings in this business, I may state that this particular freehold, then owned by Mr. Edwin, had previously been united with other estates, stretching a mile north and south on each side of it, in one possession. The whole length of this property contained iron mines; and in a presentment of the justices and verifiers of Dean Forest, 10th Charles I., the whole of the freeholds beginning at the south are enumerated, and Mr. Edwin's Noxon Park specified amongst them as being the freeholds of Sir Baynham Throckmorton; and all the pits including by name those Mr. Edwin subsequently usurped, are enumerated as the property of the King. Until 1798, the proprietorship of the mines so presented was never questioned; nor did Mr. Edwin's immediate heirs seem to have pursued the claim, for entries of gale paid for mines within the same freehold are standing in the Crown books so late as 1809.

About the year 1825, my father purchased a gale of iron ore, according to custom, from a free miner; then, as now, the free miner alone could obtain the gale or grant. When these involved mere surface operations, the miners might work them without aid; but when deep and expensive operations came to be needed, they necessarily conveyed their title to a capitalist. In the present case a costly adit was required to drain the vein deeper than any previous operations. The gale was in Crown land, and the mouth of the adit entered there; but a considerable part of the vein was under the freehold of Noxon Park. The freehold had passed by marriage to the late Earl Dunraven; and his agent in the Forest, who was a keen man of business, and brother to the then Crown gavelled, perceived an excellent opportunity for reviving the right obtained by Mr. Edwin's agreement of 1798. The workings under the Crown gale were impeded by the earl; and in consequence memorial after memorial transmitted to the National Trustees of Woods and Forests, with documents of all sorts in support of the public rights, and evidence of old miners for their use; but as it was only public interest that was at stake, no progress could be made towards a decision. Still, trusting that so honourable a board if slow must yet be sure, the private claim being so plainly futile and groundless, and easily quashed when public officers found time, my father, who was by no means an incautious man, persevered in his operations; and having carried the adit about 600 yards, leased the mine to neighbouring ironmasters. When they reached the vein of ore, the earl's agent still persisting in his claim, and the national trustees not having yet time to attend, the tenants, to save annoyance, agreed to pay the earl a reasonable royalty during the term of their lease—his lordship covenanting on his part to keep all trespassers out of the old pits in his freehold—a very likely event to occur in the caverns of the deposit, when a new drainage facilitated descent to the deeper unworked ore. Now, I hardly know a stronger example of the usual consequence of neglecting the assertion of legal right than what afterwards occurred. The rate of dues agreed on was a fair sum, consistent with the custom of the Forest and with other considerations—such as the vast quantity of water proceeding from these measures, the costly length of the adit, and the very inferior per centage of the produce compared to the hematites of Cumberland and Lancashire; but the earl having been once suffered to usurp the Crown right, became dissatisfied with his own; and, strengthened in wrong, attempted to usurp over his own agreement. Notwithstanding the clause to keep trespassers out of the old pits during a lease which remained in force, his lordship actually let, in 1846, these crop pits, so reserved and restricted, to Mr. Booker, M.P., at four times the royalty he was already receiving, and six times the royalty charged by Mr. Edwin, and which, though high, was yet worth paying for ore drained by another's capital. That gentleman appears to have been kept in the dark as to the facts, and the earl's inability to let over again what he had already let; for he came to the spot to engage men and commence workings; but, of course, immediately he was informed by my father of the particulars, he threw up the engagement. The earl then tried to maintain the trespass on his own account, and took some proceedings, which inevitably failed, and matters remained in statu quo—the Board of Woods and Forests doing nothing to vindicate their existence until 1851, when the tenants' lease terminating, the special agreement was determined with it.

May 16.

[To be continued.]

DAVID MUSEET.

## ARTESIAN WELLS.

SIR.—Having read an article, in *Chambers' Journal*, on Artesian Wells and the supply of water to London, it reminds me of a plan I thought of some years ago of forming artesian wells in Holland, which might be applicable to London. Perhaps an outline would be interesting to your readers—I say an outline, because the details would occupy more space than you would, perhaps, be inclined to grant on such a subject.

I believe all attempts to sink artesian wells in the neighbourhood of Amsterdam had failed, in consequence of the fluid, or quicksand, flowing into the tube faster than they could draw it out, which suggested the idea to me of using such tubes or arrangements as would enable us to penetrate sand, or soft substances, without drawing from the inside. The plan I thought of was to form on the surface of the ground a large platform of logs of timber, with an aperture 4 ft. square in the centre, and build upon this a tower of pig metal, with a recess of 12 or 15 ft. diameter. To that platform should be attached a number of strong bolts, built up in the walls of pig metal. When to the height of about 30 ft., place an apparatus, resembling an hydraulic press on the compound principle—say, four 12-in. rams; and the above to be secured by the bolts built up in the walls. As the rams would point downwards, the cylinders and rams should be made the same as those used in lead pipe-making—that is, with arrangements for drawing the rams back. These are to act upon a collar—the object of which is to force the tube down. Now, for the tube, I would insist upon nothing less than 2-ft. diameter. My own choice would be 3-ft. diameter; the first to be at least 25 ft. long, just placed under the press on the unbroken surface, with its sharp-stepped edge downwards, quite plain, and secured from sliding and canting; then commence pumping till you force the tube nearly out of sight, when place another and another, until it resists a load of at least 1000 tons, when we are sure that it is on something which is not fluid, or very soft, so that the boring may be commenced.

Now, according to Mr. Prestwich's theory, which I believe to be quite sound, this would have to be carried to a depth of 1040 ft. If I had to be the borer, I should wish the feet were yards, as I am quite sure there are no insurmountable mechanical difficulties. To accomplish this, I should not use that magic apparatus of Forb's, described by V. Knowles, at the British Association, as being capable of boring the hardest rock at some hundred yards deep, at a rate far surpassing anything which could be done on the surface by any known means.

Preparations and requisites for boring:—A mechanic's shop, a small steam-engine, a slide lathe, two smiths' forges, three boring heads. If for a 2-ft. hole, 30 cwt. each; two in work and one under repair; three sludge-pumps; machine, with steam-engine combined, for working and winding the boring head and sludge-pump; a good hempen rope  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick, and 8 to 9 in. broad—the length corresponding with the depth of the hole. Hands required to work the above:—One good mechanic, a general workman who can turn and fit, smith, striker, and three to attend the machine with the sinews of war, and you may bore to any depth. Now, suppose the Sydenham Palace Company were to commence forming such a well, on such arrangements that the operation could be seen by visitors, I feel persuaded that this would be an object of great attraction as anything there. Perhaps, a small extra charge would not be objected to. The result would be that they would have, not a spirit of water flowing into an ugly slop-bowl, like that ridiculous affair in Trafalgar-square, which at the best can only spit out about 400 gallons a minute, but something worthy of the name of a fountain. I believe the bore hole for the supply of that in Trafalgar-square to be 7 in. diameter; that the water never rises in the well above 15 ft. from the lowest reach of the pumps; if so, they can only have a pressure on the bore hole equal to 15 ft. Compare this with a hole 26 times the size, with 8 times more pressure above the surface than the Trafalgar-square has into the hole from which the water has to be pumped. In fact, I look upon the whole thing as so simple and practicable, that I fancy I can see one hole completed at Sydenham, and pouring out at the very least 20,000 gallons a minute, and the boring ap-

paratus being moved to another site, for the purpose of boring for hot water, to be used for warming the Palace.

I imagine one of these wells in such an establishment as Barclay and Perkins's,—water to be conveyed round the works; and wherever power is required for grinding, hoisting, pumping, &c., it may be obtained by simply opening a tap, and allowing the water to act on a small turbine, on Prof. Thompson's principle. Perhaps they would then use water instead of porter in case of fire. Suppose the well to have cost 20,000*l.*, what a return they would have for their money!

Broughton, May 2.

## "GOLD IN ENGLAND"—CASTLE DINAS, GREAT CRINNIS, AND POLTMOORE.

SIR.—The public are aware that I was the first who came openly into the field to caution them as to the sceptic character of the gossan and quartz found in the backs of British lodes. I have since discovered that a host of men calling themselves mineralogists, of a single day's growth, had sprung up, who were as sensitive as to the situation of gold as the fox is of the human species; which caused me to draw off for awhile, and let them set their "gold traps," and play their own game. I now appear with a different permission. I will again enter your columns, endeavouring to clear the claim of these honest but "wild-as-wakes" to their superior knowledge in gold formations, and whom they duped; in doing so, however, I cannot possibly avoid personal remarks on facts, as I have first to strike at the root; and I can fairly hope the public will exonerate me in doing so from all ill-feeling, as these men are not personally known to me. The public are also aware of the numerous gold schemes got up by parties within the last three years for working quartz and auriferous ores in California and Australia, with the enormous sums collected and expended. The promoters were men well skilled, who learned their trade, and, like good soldiers, were nothing daunted by the former reverses—it was a sweet pickering. They again rallied, and presented a bold front, and suddenly marched up, with an old experienced general from Australia, who knew how to gold nuggets of lead that would pass with the public for gold; he going ahead as pioneer, with able crushing machinists bringing up the rear with their great mortars for the gold waves, discharging nothing but golden goblets. Then comes some keen geologist, or other well-known scientific man, to aid and elevate their guns to fire at a host of narrow-minded victims. Thus armed, they marched up with golden banner, and took possession of the gold field, which so enamoured the young aspirants, as to cause them to flock to their standard from all directions. They quickly overran the field with gold surveys and engineers of all grades and callings: with such a show of force they summoned all the "old practicals" to surrender; but at such a summons they for a while stood aghast; a few, from timidity, may have turned traitors, and many others were almost led to believe that they had been wading to their knees in gold all their life, but were so short-sighted and illiterate in metallurgy and mineralogy as to be unable to detect it. But I venture to say the majority of practicals are staunch, keen-eyed, "One and Alls," not easy to be intimidated or driven from the field: they are sure to rally, and are not unlikely to take their opponents in the rear. Turning to the point at issue, I beg to say I am very far from being opposed to scientific attainments; it is what is really wanted in our mining operations; but, at present, we have two classes of men in the field, one calling themselves "scientifics," and the other "practicals." The former take their degrees from old badly-written books, grounded on the igneous theories, too absurd to be countenanced in the nineteenth century. These men dread the thought of going into a mine, and not one in fifty knows ores when they are candle-light,—gold being all but a surface metal, is what will suit them. In the latter case, it is generally men who are practical, and who have been in the mine every day for many years, and have hourly been watching every indication that causes ores to form—such as bearings, stratifications, and intersections. I never go into a mine producing ores, but I quickly discover from some old tributer what his guide is to find the most productive point; on comparing these with other productive mines, and taking into account the character of the lode and stratification, they do not materially differ. The bearing of a lode is a very material guide: how often do I find different bearing lodes in the same stratification? A portion of those which run in one direction are productive, and those running in another are all unproductive, excepting about junctions—this is to be accounted for. The "practicals" are too often deceived by what is known as localities to another, he sees a lode to eye-view of the same character, and in the same stratification, and he pronounces it as a certainty to become productive, if worked to a certain depth, which is not always borne out; this arises from his not knowing enough of chemistry, notwithstanding its apparent likeness to the mine he is guided by. In reality, its component parts are nothing like the same. The latter class is deficient in the chemical department, and the former in practice, and often in both; a combination of classes is what is wanted. Under present circumstances, I shall leave a discerning public to make choice of whom they may prefer.

As regards the Gold Question: I admit that many lodes, and even rocks, in England contain a trace of gold; but the grand question is, if it is sufficient to pay for extraction? I believe not one in a thousand will do so. If any of the lodes worked on were to produce native gold to the amount of  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. in a ton, it must have been long since detected; its specific gravity would have caused gold to the amount of 1 oz. to have remained within 6 in. of the head of every long tie or strip filled, and the smallest boy on the floors would have seen the gold that glittered. I unhesitatingly say, that every surface which contains native gold, to what extent it may, has been removed from the locality; and that the few circumstances in which it is easily discovered without a machine; then what conclusion can we draw as to the machines and exaggerated reports of late? Were they got up by the promoters with the intention of deluding the public? or will they plead ignorance? This point ought not to be hood-winked, but laid open.

I next turn to Castle Dinas. I was last year called on to examine this mine, after which I handed in my report, but omitted to notice the gold rocks; shortly after I saw Mr. Calvert's elaborated report on the geological features of the stratification, and at what epoch formed, with its conformation and its variety of angles, and how it was crumpled and sequenced by intruding masses, and its being completely burnt to a buff colour, from the large masses of metals in the vicinity, &c. Then came the report on a sample of the lode pointed out by Mr. Calvert as most likely to contain gold; and it was publicly stated at a meeting that, from Mr. Calvert's advice, they had taken samples from Dinas Corner lode, and the result was above 2 ozs. of gold to a ton. They had 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile of this lode dry to 18 fms. deep, which could be reduced at a cost of 5*s.* per ton, and the result would be 50,000*l.* a year profit—the machine would pay for itself in ten days. Your readers may well suppose that I was amazed at such a report from the near-sighted man, and one whom I had before ventured to say he had laid on paper a number of astounding facts.

On the 28th of March last I was again requested to visit and examine this mine. On my doing so, however, how great was my surprise to find a man had been employed for 70*l.* to go on the mine 5 days, and get up a report—to do which he never put foot underground, never saw a lode, or even the stratification! As to the rich Dinas Corner lode, I positively assert that there is nothing there worthy of the name of a lode. Douner's is a fair-sized lode, but of no value in sight. The most valuable rock on the mine, selected by Mr. Calvert for its contents of gold, is a mass of small crystalline quartz. On examining it, I said they had no such rock as that in the set; when I was informed it was taken from a hill three miles off for a bearing-block for machinery to work on, and open for any one to take up.

You will excuse me when I say, that if the company are deceived, they are a set of dupes for venturing on two machines, or even one, until one of the "gold-finders" had proved its utility by practice. It would have been far better if they had moved their engine to the back of the elvan course, where they would have stood a good chance of having a return for their outlay. Who would not give 70*l.* for the survey of a mine by a man who could lay down the character of the lode, its age, angle, and the dip of strata, with all its conformations and its contents, at any given depth, without seconding?

I am also surprised that the Great Crinnis party should be duped with four machines. Can they convert them into grinders or stamps? or will they be useful as mortars, to throw shells among the Russian fleet when they make their appearance off Charleston?

I next turn to my old Poltmoore friends, and fairly assert that I have viewed them with a jealous eye since they refused my examining their mine 18 months since. I know they have a trace of gold in the gossan, and I will just take an enervous view of these proceedings. They first sent their gossan, and bulk to St. Helens, and from whence the reports laid the result left a handsome profit. Then why not continue to send it there? The answer was, that Captain Moorson, and Mr. Some-one, were commissioned to erect furnaces at the mine on an improved principle to those at St. Helens, which would make a material saving in the expenses. These furnaces, I am informed, have been erected and worked, but the public have not been favoured with the tale as to results. They then grasped at Berdan's machine, to supersede all smelting, from which I expected to have heard astounding reports—these, however, have not yet appeared, but must come shortly. I am receiving letters daily, enquiring as to the result. Are they duped also? Be it as it may, I must give the captains of this mine credit, as I have never seen a flash report on their gold productions from one of them. They are pretty sanguine as to the result of copper, for which I cannot blame them. It is a matter of opinion, like the gold, and has to be tested.

In conclusion, I further remark that I am aware I shall disturb the nest, and shall not be alarmed at their replies, if they come out in their true colours; but I prefer meeting them on the mine, to go at once into its genuine character, each placing his views in the *Mining Journal*, to be tested by actual results.

Widleycombe, May 15.

N. ENBOR.

## TREATMENT OF AURIFEROUS ORES.

SIR.—Your correspondent, Dr. Collyer, contributed a valuable paper on "Gold Extraction" in last week's *Journal*, for he is perfectly correct in the assumption, that "the sudden depression in the value of gold mining shares" arises from "the impression of recent times, that the gold is not to be profitably extracted from its ores." At least, by the present method of extraction; for I believe it is now generally admitted that all the trials by Berdan's machine have utterly failed. Irregular working, defective machinery, bad crushing, loss of mercury, &c., are the causes assigned for these bad results; and in one or more cases from quartz in which the gold was visible no amalgam was produced: this fact is so startling, that it may account for all the other failures. The important question now arises—What is the cause of this want of success? for we can hardly arrive at the conclusion that there is no gold, after the numerous returns by various parties. The question is answered at once, if Dr. Collyer is correct in his very confident statement, "that it is impossible to crush and amalgamate at one and the same time without loss of gold, and constant liability to mercurial annoyance." I must confess I agree with him in opinion, and that tribulation after the ore is crushed is more likely to produce good results than crushing and amalgamating at the same time. Hoping your scientific readers will resolve this important question, on which depends the success of numerous mines, and a large amount of capital, I am yours, &c.,

London, May 18.

A. SCHUBERT.

## BERDAN EXPERIMENT AND REDUCTION WORKS COMPANY.

SIR.—Allow me a few lines to correct an error into which you have fallen, in alluding in your last *Journal* to this establishment, under the heading "Berdan Machine Company." These works belong to a small private company, who, about three months ago, purchased of Mr. Berdan the right to manufacture and use a limited number of basins, made according to their own modifications, under his patent. The company is altogether different, and independent of the Berdan Machine Company, and its object is to establish an assay office, and experimental and reduction works, for the purpose of making assays, and conducting metallurgical operations on a large scale, with the most efficient means and the best scientific advice. The company thus use Berdan's machine, finding it well adapted to their purpose, but they do not confine themselves to its use, nor are they dependent on its success.

Let's Wharf, Surrey side Waterloo-bridge, May 17. F. A. CARTY, Manager.

## THE SMOKE NUISANCE QUESTION.

SIR.—It was but yesterday that my attention was directed to a letter from Mr. C. W. Williams, of Liverpool, published in the *Mining Journal* of the 23rd April. In that letter Mr. Williams makes reference to a communication from me to the secretary of the Institute of Civil Engineers, which had been read at the discussion on the smoke nuisance, and Mr. Williams says, "Mr. Muir's letter stated that too much was said about the chemical part of the question, and that it thereby became complicated." After a stale literary flourish about country justices and the play of *Hawley*, Mr. Williams proceeds to say, "However, as the whole question of the combustion of the cases in a furnace was a chemical question, and none other, such objections need not be replied to." Mr. Williams has not quoted fairly what I said, which was, "There has been far too much said about the chemical part of the question by Mr. Williams, who has also complicated it unnecessarily by his assertion that it is impossible to burn smoke. All that the public care about is, the putting an end to the black or brown visible smoke; burn that, and it will remain a matter of perfect indifference whether the invisible products of combustion be carbonic oxide or carbonic acid."

From the foregoing you will see that I did not say that the question was complicated by chemistry, but by an assertion that it is impossible to burn smoke. That is a very incorrect assertion indeed, as every one acquainted with the action of the double furnace boiler, fired alternately, well knows. It is true I said that, so far as the public is concerned, too much has been said about chemistry in connection with smoke consumption, and a good deal of scientific nonsense has been written thereon; but the question is not solely a chemical one, it is also a practical question, and having seen some of Mr. Williams's furnaces I can safely say that, however much his theory may differ from or excel that of other smoke doctors, his practice is essentially the same as many before him. Of all the writers on smoke consumption whose works I have read, Mr. Williams is pre-eminently the one to whom belongs the honour of having "darkened counsel by words without knowledge."

Mr. Williams further says that, "Mr. Muir's letter broadly stated that the admission of air invariably diminished the evaporative power of the boiler." I did not make this broad statement. I qualified it by the words, "unless there be a sharp draft and ample boiler power," words the purport of which all engineers know the value. The main assertions of Mr. Williams in his writings are—First, that "smoke, once formed, cannot be consumed;" and secondly, "that to prevent it, the proper quantity of air must be admitted in flues or jets, just as the gas issues from an Argand burner." With reference to the non-combustibility of smoke, Dr. Reid says (p. 189 of *Parliamentary Report*, 1843), "Now, I have looked again and again at many of the drawings illustrative of those very cases in which the patentees say that the object is to prevent the production of smoke, not to consume it when formed, and their own drawings show the smoke produced; that is, produced at one point, and consumed at another." Such, no doubt, is the fact, and Mr. Williams's own diagrams are no exception. As regards the difference between admitting air in one volume, or by numerous jets, Mr. Holdsworth says, in his evidence before Mr. Atkinson's Committee, in 1843, "I have reason to think the diffusion box in our case is not necessary to the economical effect, but that the same result is obtained, or nearly so, by the admission of the air in one volume, provided the aperture enter the interior at 2 ft. or more below the top of the bridge, or in any situation to be speedily mixed with the gases, by the eddies and currents existing about the furnace." Further, Mr. Holdsworth says, in answer to a special question (1056) by a member of the Committee (Mr. Brotherton)—viz., "What is your opinion with regard to admitting the air by means of one large aperture, or by many small ones; does that make any difference?—I think it does, in favour of the small apertures; but in our case, certainly not to an extent to justify any increased outlay in consequence." Again, in reply to another question, Mr. Holdsworth says, "I feel quite justified in saying that it is quite immaterial whether the air is admitted, provided a judicious quantity is admitted, and it be into or about the furnace. I admit it in four different ways, and they are, as near as I can find, equally effective." Q. 1060: Is not the one more destructive of heat than the other?—Ans.: In a very trifling degree.

Mr. Fairbairn was not examined before the Committee in 1843, but he gave valuable evidence before that of 1845. In that evidence he makes no reference to Mr. C. W. Williams's theory of patent, but says (p. 44), "I think there is no question as to the practicality of consuming the smoke, for it can be done in almost any instance, even by the common boilers, by proper care and attention on the part of the fireman." "I think there is no difficulty, but that with proper management, without any apparatus, the fireman himself could effectually consume the smoke." Q. 612: Without any apparatus whatever?—Ans.: Without any apparatus.

Mr. Williams is now welcome to all that Mr. Fairbairn says in his favour. With a good boiler and a good draught, the same results will be obtained by the admission of air in one volume, as Mr. Fairbairn describes having achieved by Mr. Williams's diffusion box.—Glasgow, May 15.

G. W. MUIR.

## RAILWAY ACCIDENTS PREVENTED.

SIR.—The return of the number of railway accidents from the 1st July, 1853, to the 31st Dec., 1853, as presented to both Houses of Parliament, by command of her Majesty, shows a total of 157 killed, and 28 injured; 48 collisions, 5 trains off the rails, and 1 axle or wheels of machinery broken. These particulars being furnished by the railway companies, I will presume that they have not stated more accidents than did occur. As to their having given an account of all the engines that did get off the rails, and of all the smashings that took place on their lines during such time, perhaps you will be able to form a tolerable idea if you make your enquiries in the right direction. From their own statements, it would appear that many lives might have been saved, and much injury prevented, had Palmer's invention for facilitating speed and safety in railway travelling been adopted. I, therefore, hope that all persons who may have suffered loss by such accidents as the foregoing, should be induced to prevent, will consult some professional man as to the amount that should be obtained in remuneration from a company before giving any discharge, for their own sakes, as well as the benefit of the public. Should it be desired in a case of trial before a jury for remuneration on account of injury sustained, models to scale, with a suitable tram to work upon, and a person to explain them, could be obtained by a note to either of the institutions in London, or to the inventor.

Woodford-green, Essex, May 16.

EDWARD PALMER.

## WEST GRANADA (OR VERAGUAS) GOLD MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—On looking over your *Journal* of the last few weeks, on my return from Cornwall, I was much struck with a letter from Mr. Guedalla in that of the 29th April, denouncing in severe language the conduct of the Ave Maria Gold Mining Company towards their poor miners in not paying them their wages; and I think every honest man will concur in his condemnation of their conduct. I would beg to call Mr. Guedalla's attention to a case that was brought under my notice whilst in Cornwall, similar in its character, but much more lamentable in its results. I allude to the treatment the poor miners have received who were sent out to the Isthmus of Panama by the West Granada (or Veraguas) Gold Mining Company, in which concern I believe Mr. Guedalla is a partner. On my last visit to the West, I saw several poor emaciated men and boys in the last stage of fever and ague, and, on enquiry, I found they were a part of the late staff of the West Granada Company, who had been in, and sent home. There are never likely to work again, and are dependent on their partners for support. I was further informed that the company had sent them to the Isthmus of Panama, and that they were to be employed in the gold mines of that country, on the plea that the agreement with them is not binding in law—the company not being registered at the time the men signed the contract. As a Cornishman, I feel my blood boil when I think of the treatment my poor countrymen have received from this company, which numbers amongst its directors a Member of Parliament and, I am told, a County Court Judge. This is not the way Messrs. John Taylor and Sons serve the miners whom they send abroad.

Out of 18 men and boys who left Cornwall on the staff of the West Granada Gold Mining Company, the bones of seven are left to bleach on the Isthmus of Panama; and of the 11 poor fellows now in Cornwall seven were landed at Liverpool, without a penny in their pockets, and though so ill as scarcely to bear removal, were packed off by the humane secretary of the company in third-class carriages, to travel 300 miles. The four others would have been left to die in Southampton, for what the company cared, but for the humanity of the late superintendent and captain, who had to borrow money to send the poor creatures home. I have nothing to do with the company's quarrels with their late officers, but I am informed the latter have lent them, and in a court of law, but the former are trying to evade meeting them on the merits of their case, by setting up the Old Bailey plea I have named. I do trust that Mr. Guedalla, who wrote so indignantly of the conduct of the Ave Maria Gold Mining Company, will use his influence with his directors to have right done to the poor men, and see that they are paid their just due. I give the directors of the company an opportunity of contradicting my statements if they be false. The charges are spoken openly in Cornwall, and their conduct reprobated by all who have heard it.

Old Hamms, Covent-garden, May 18.

A CORNISHMAN.

## QUARTZ ROCK MARIPOSA MINING COMPANY.

SIR.—The report of this company, up to the 31st of March last, not having been published authoritatively by the directors, as read at the second general annual meeting (postponed to the 15th of April), perhaps you will allow a shareholder to make a few observations on the publication, by your reporter, of the proceedings, embodying that report, which was set forth at length in your *Journal*.

A question was asked by a British Mutual shareholder, relative to claims guaranteed by the Quartz Rock Mariposa Mining Company, and what those claims should be satisfied; and a reply was made by the secretary, "that a certain amount of shares in the Quartz Rock Company was set apart for their liquidation;" but no measures have since been taken to clear off these liabilities; and several applicants have, like myself, been again put off, after a forbearance of two years and over.

In the prospectus of the Quartz Rock Company, published in December, 1851, the following clause occurs:—"The expenses and engagements hitherto incurred in promoting, forming, and establishing the company, inclusive of the mining and agricultural lands, are to be liquidated by the appropriation of 6000 paid-up shares for that purpose; thus obviating all claims against the company prior to the 1st of Jan., 1852." This manifestly comprehends the outstanding claims referred to; but, taken in conjunction with a minute of the board, as resolved and entered on the books on the 4th of Feb., 1852, there can be no doubt of the fact: that minute is to the following effect:—"Resolved, that 1500 paid-up shares be allotted to Lord Erskine and Mr. Hardinge, to enable them to meet the claims on the late British Mutual Company, as against them, or against this company, or otherwise; and that they do give this company their guarantee against such liabilities." Which guarantee was given accordingly.

At a meeting of the board (three directors), on the 13th of December, 1853, the minute and resolution given above was rescinded, and instead of 1500 free shares, a vote of 1250 shares was substituted, of which amount 800 shares were placed in the hands of the secretary for the object stated.

It is important to state that there were, nominally, five directors,—viz., Lord Erskine, Ald. Kelly, Ald. Farncombe, Ald. Carter, and Mr. Hardinge, but four only of that number acted, as Ald. Farncombe never attended a board since the 1st of February, 1853; and that, in fact, he had resigned (through his solicitors) early in the year 1852. Of the four remaining, Mr. Hardinge retired at the last general annual meeting, leaving but three of the original directors in office. Nevertheless, we find that the enormous amount of 6000 shares is reserved for promotion.

The two incoming directors cannot be promoters; it is, then, to be inferred that the two aldermen, together with the secretary and lawyer, are to divide that fund! Lord Erskine has consented to give up his rights if the company will only pay the liabilities as guaranteed. If there is any right claim for promotion, it is due to Lord Erskine and Mr. Hardinge only—the latter registered the company on the 27th of October, 1851; he took the office, 26, Throgmorton-street, in the same month, and placed the British Mutual furniture therein. In November, 1851, he was appointed Mr. Waddell's honorary secretary, and on the 23rd of December, 1851, the prospectus was definitely published, when the Quartz Rock Company was advertised as founded on a contract, by Col. Fremont, dated February 7, 1851.

It is most true that, on the 27th of January, 1852, after the company had been some six weeks in action, after it had been duly advertised, and after it had issued letters



**CLIJAH AND WENTWORTH.**—Julia Lode: Walter's shaft is sunk 34 fms. from surface, a perpendicular shaft; the lode in this shaft will turn out from 2 to 3 tons of ore per ft. The 20 ft. level is looking very promising, will yield 2 tons of ore or more per ft. about 20 ft. more to drive to communicate to Walter's shaft. The story



in the back of the 20 will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm.—cost of stoping 35s. per fathom. The stopes in the bottom of the 20 will yield 2 tons of ore per fm., stoping at 60s. per fm. The 30 will yield 1½ ton of ore per fm.; we have also commenced sinking a winze in the bottom of the 20, which will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The 40 is much improved since my last report; the end at present will yield 3 tons of ore per fm.—JAMES CUDDELL: May 13.

**CLOWANCE WOOD.**—We are sinking Richards's shaft below the adit by six men, at 3s. per fm.—ground favourable for sinking; the lode is 1 ft. wide, with stones of ore; the ground is quite dry, and we calculate to sink about 12 fms. below the adit, at a pit, and then continue to sink towards the 20 fm. level with all speed.—JAMES CUDDELL: May 13.

**CHURCHSTOCKE.**—We have only two culverts to make across the road before we shall be waiting for trucks.—R. P. EDWARDS: May 18.

**CONNEMARA MINE (IRELAND).**—No. 13 level, south-west, is now on the counter lode; the forebore is composed of a soft milk-white lime, intermixed with arsenic, string of very rich lead and gossan; we have 9 ft. to drive before we shall be in the lode. The cross-cut from this lode, going west, is gradually improving. I have set four men to cut a pit in a line with the cross-cut, to enable us to sink to the 24; the men in this level are getting swelled feet from the arsenic water. No. 14 level, north-west, is more congenial for lead than last reported; there are 3½ fms. to drive as yet, before we cut the intersection of the three lodes: we are on Job's lode in this end. No. 25, Tennent's Venture, is worth for lead 50s. per fm., but hard to drive. This part of the work will be kept free from water by a cross-cut from the 24 fathom level, when sunk; at present there is no water.—P. J. POLLY: May 13.

**CROSSHEAD HEAD CONSOLS (ALSTON, CUMBERLAND).**—The main, or lower shaft, sunk on the cross vein, being cleared up as deep as the 17 fm. level, we have this week been employed opening out this level, and have succeeded in getting as far as the forebore, which are extended on the course of the vein about 40 fms. north and 75 fms. south of this shaft. We have much lead, as well as great quantities of copper ores, in the vein, all the length wrought on. We are not much acquainted with copper ores, and what we see generally of this sort, of a yellow colour, we call sulphur; but having myself before worked in Peru, South America, and other parts, on copper, I thought this, also, must surely be copper; but, to be more satisfied, I showed some of the stones to Capt. Colman, of the Tees Side Mines, whose experience in the copper mines of Devon and Cornwall cannot be disputed; he pronounced them to be stones of copper ore of first-rate quality, and added, that he expected them to be worth at least 25s. per ton for copper. Since that we have had a few blasts in the side of the level, which have moved out large rocks, some ½ ton weight, good work for copper ore. The vein appears to carry a rib of copper in the middle, of various thickness, and a rib on each side, producing good bowse work for lead ore. There are good places, blotches, and spots of lead and copper ores, in the sole, sides, and roof of the level, from end to end, and good stones of copper are to be seen walked in the old men's walls, stringing, bunnings, and, under the roof. We have already got some good lead, both for lead and copper ores, at the shaft top, and shall soon have more.—J. TOWN: May 16.

**CUBERT UNITED.**—Trebisken: There has been no lode taken down in the engine-shaft during the past week. The lode in the 55, west end, is 2 ft. wide, and will produce 4 cwt. of lead per fm., worth about 3s. 10s.; the lode in the east end is not so rich for lead, now producing a little saving work, but not enough to value. The lode in the 45, west end, is 13 in. wide, producing 7 cwt. of lead per fathom, worth 6s. 10s. The lode in driving shaft in the 35 fm. level is composed of spar, flookan, mundle, prian, and spots of lead; the lode in the north end is still 2 ft. wide, composed chiefly of spar, poor for lead.—Trebisken: The engine-shaft is down for a 56 fm. level, and the shaftmen are now driving both north and south in this level; the lode in the north end is producing 5 cwt. of lead per fm., worth 4s. 10s. per fm.; the lode in the south end is composed of quartz, prian, and mundle, with a little lead, but not enough to value. The lode in the 46, north end, is small, composed of quartz, prian, flookan, and mundle, showing a more promising appearance; the lode in the 48, south end, is 9 in. wide, composed of spar, prian, and mundle, and still of a very promising character. The lode in the pump-winze is not so rich, now producing 1 ton 5 cwt., worth 22s. 10s. The engine and pitwork are in good working condition.—J. TREWIS: May 13.

**CWMDYLL ROCK AND GREEN LAKE.**—In Pascoe's level we have taken on a new stop east of the winze; the lode is 9 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.; the other stopes in this level are without alteration. In Price's level, No. 2 stop, the lode is 10 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the 30 fm. level is 10 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of ore per fm.; in No. 5 level the stopes are without alteration. In No. 6 level, No. 1 stop, is producing 5 tons of ore per fathom; at No. 2 stop, on the south wall, we have a branch 2½ feet wide, solid ore, the remaining part of the lode producing fair work, worth 6 tons of ore per fm.; we are clearing some ground in this level, and purpose putting on more men next week. There has not been that progress made in the dressing department we could have wished this week; the early part of the week we had deep snow, which retarded our progress, 15 tons only having been dressed. In the surface operations, we are engaged making the large reservoir at No. 5, laying out stamps, floors, &c. The launders of the wheel I hope to have complete at the end of next week. Some parts of the stamps are on the mine, and I hope, if the weather proves favourable, to have them complete in a fortnight.—T. COLLYER: May 13.

**DINAS GREAT CONSOLS.**—In consequence of my orders to limit the expense as much as possible, I have had but two men and a boy employed at the Moel Hebog; and in order to ascertain what quantity of sulphur the sett contained, I opened on the lode at different places for 500 yards, and find that an immense quantity can be raised at a small cost. I have cleared the old levels to be able to see the lodes in them, and find them composed of spar, sulphur, and copper, with a soft flookan about 4 in. wide. I have cleared the sinking at the mouth of No. 2 level, in which there is a rib of copper about 5 in. wide; and although the ground is hard and the water very quick, it would pay well to sink to 100 ft. I have driven to 100 ft. the expense would be about 140s. or 150s. I have also discovered a very promising lode, from which we have raised between 20 and 30 tons of sulphur, having spots of yellow copper throughout; it is now 20 in. wide. The work I should recommend is the driving of No. 1 level, and also of a few fathoms on the new lode to prove it. No work has been done at Dinas since Feb. 13, with the exception of raising 22 cwt. of sulphur to be tried for metal. The sulphur raised at Moel Hebog is from 30 to 40 tons, and of copper 4 to 5 tons.—Wm. Fox: May 16.

**DEVON AND COURTEYEN CONSOLS.**—Since the last meeting of shareholders an important improvement has taken place in this mine. The 90 fm., or bottom level, is now worth full 2 tons of good ore per fm., worth 10s. per ton, and continues to improve every day; the lode is large and well defined. In the 80 fm. level west we have had a splendid course of ore for some 6 fms. in length, worth full 5 tons of ore per fm. We have now reached the cross-course, which has disordered the lode; but at present it appears to be forming itself again, showing fine ore, and will in its present state turn out 1½ ton of ore per fm., worth 10s. per ton. When clear of the cross-course, I have no doubt of finding it equally as productive as before; in this level we have also cut a new lode, which is in new ground to the surface; it is now about 3 ft. wide, ore throughout. This lode has presented a very different appearance from anything yet seen in the mine, being composed of flookan, mundle, prian, copper, and lead ore. I have a winze to sink to 100 ft. on this level by six men. This winze for its length (12 ft.), will turn out full 12 tons of ore per fm., worth 15s. per ton; a finer lode for its size I never before saw. In conclusion, I am delighted to congratulate the shareholders on the improvement of their property; and it is my firm conviction that, instead of drawing money from the shareholders every meeting, I shall have the pleasure, ere long, to enable the shareholders to declare a dividend. We sampled on the 28th April, for sale on Thursday, the 19th inst., 34 tons of ore, worth about 350s.; and I hope to sample next month about 50 tons or more of the same quality ore.—T. BARNES: May 16.

**DEVON BULLER GREAT CONSOLS.**—We have completed the sinking of Emma's engine-shaft to the 20 fm. level, and are preparing to cross-cut towards the lodes. I am happy to say the tribute pit is looking as well, and even better, than I have ever before seen it. I am preparing floors, &c., for dressing.—M. STEPHENS: May 18.

**DEVON KAPUNDA.**—The lode in the 34 fm. level west continues to be of a promising character, and great improvement has taken place of late, stones having been found containing spots of ore of very superior quality. I am strongly impressed with the opinion of there being large masses of ore beneath; we have only to try on the operations with all possible speed. The surface work is going on with activity. The 34 fm. level is now driving at 3s. 10s. per fm.—May 18.

**DEVON UNITED.**—We are still in want of surface water, and are not able to resume the sinking of the engine-shaft, where we have a very strong and encouraging lode, and one, in my opinion, that cannot fail in producing large quantities of lead ore at a further exploration. We have, therefore, continued to clear and secure the 20 fm. level south with all possible speed, but we cannot as yet see the present end; therefore there is no important alteration in any part of the mine since my last report.—ANDREW BRAY: May 19.

**EAGLEBROOK.**—The level west of engine-shaft is extended 2 fms.; east of engine-shaft, driving towards the deep adit level, 1 fathom 5 ft. The part of the lode we are driving on these levels is 6 ft. wide, producing good work for lead throughout. The deep adit level is now extended 14 fms. east of engine-shaft. In the 80 fm. level is at present hard, with some spots of lead, but not worth saving as yet; the men are busy engaged in dividing and casing the west engine-shaft. We hope to commence drawing the stuff with horse-wheel by the middle of next week. The surface men are getting on well in cutting out wheel-pit for the 40-ft. wheel: before the masons can commence building the walls the pit must be cut 50 feet long, 20 ft. deep, by 14 ft. wide. I was at the foundry last Monday; they are getting on well with the castings.—H. TAYLOR: May 13.

**EAST CROWDALE.**—North Lode: The lode in the 63, east of shaft, appears to be opening larger. In the stopes in the bottom of the 58, east of shaft, but little of the lode has yet been taken down, but as far as at present seen it looks well.—South Lode: The lode in the 68, west of shaft, is as last reported. The lode in the 53, east of shaft, produces good stones of ore. The lode in the winze in the bottom of the western level is producing good work.—May 13.

**EAST WHEAL GEORGE.**—The lode in the 41 fm. level, west of shaft, is composed principally of capel, mundle, and spots of ore, but not enough of the latter to save; water is issuing very strong from the breast. The lode in the 44 fm. level west is composed of capel and mundle. The pitches are without alteration.

**EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.**—Hitchins's lode is sunk and made good for upwards of 4 fms. below the 77. We have still fine gossan in the bottom of the shaft; also a leader of white spar. We shall shortly complete stoping the bottom of tunnel level, also the adit to Homersham's shaft. The tributaries are still working their pitch.—W. METHERELL: May 18.

**EAST WHITE GRIT.**—In the Sheffield level 4 fms. have been driven during the month; the ground is somewhat harder. There is a branch of carbonate of lime about 8 in. wide, running in the direction of the level, which I think is a leader to another lode. As I have received no order to sink the shaft at Bennd, according to my recommendation in the report of the 4th inst., I intend putting the men to try the lode north of Lawrence's shaft, as the complement of men must be kept up, or there would be a poor return of lead.—H. P. EDWARDS: May 18.

**EXMOOR WHEAL ELIZA.**—We have cut into a large lode in the 30 fathom level, west of south shaft; having driven north on the cross-course, we also find there is a lode skirting to the south of the level. We intend to cross-cut this place, to be satisfied that we have the lode operated on in the 30 fm. level; we have set this to drive, as directed, by six men, 3 fms. stent, at 6s. per fm. We have set the cross-cut, going south towards the south lode, to four men, at 9s. per fm.; the month out; this cross-cut is letting out water from a fissure similar to that in the 12 fathom level. We have commenced taking down M. ore's branch, in the 24 fm. level, by two men. We have not done anything in the shaft for want of efficient miners, but hope soon to put men to take down the lode, and make good the downright shaft; that is, when we can get them. Good miners are scarce in this part of the country.—W. DEWSTON: May 18.

**FURDOND MANOR.**—The miners have been employed this week cross-cutting south to intersect the copper lodes; we think it would be advisable to suspend it for the present, and confine our force to the sinking of the shaft, which should be done

with all dispatch. To accomplish this work we require a load of Norway timber, which, with the English fir that we have, will enable us to sink the shaft at a less expense than with all Norway; and from the improvement in the lode in the shaft at the depth already sunk, we may expect to see copper that will warrant our driving to intersect the copper lodes, where such quantities of malleable copper were taken from near the surface. The winze is now down, wheel-pit cleared, lime brought, and the masons are preparing the stone to commence in the ensuing week with the masonry. We are anxious that the work should be completed, feeling confident that nothing more will now be required but to go down and make this property a paying mine.—Wm. HEATH; JOHN CROUCH: May 17.

**GAWTON UNITED.**—At the shaft sinking below the 24, and in the rise above the back of this level, no lode has been taken down. The 24 west remains as last reported. In the 10 we have intersected another cross-course, or it may be a part of that seen last week, to the east of which the lode is looking promising, composed of spar, mundle (malleable), and spots of yellow ore. In the deep adit level we still continue driving by the side of the lode; here also we have met with a cross-course, or aside, about 1 ft. wide, but I do not think it has thrown the lode much out of its course. We shall take down the lode next week, and from what I can see, I believe it is productive for copper. The tramroad from Pearce's shaft to the dressing floors is completed, and we are bringing down the work broken in the deep adit level. I hope to have sufficient ground excavated this week for the masons to commence building walls of the grinder. The dressing goes on favourably.—H. HOSWELL.

**GEIFRON.**—The lode at Gweston, in the 18, is 18 in. wide, producing some good stones of lead. I hope by my next to report something more favourable.

**GLENTOGHER (DUBLIN).**—In the deep adit level, going north, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and producing 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. At present the lode in the stopes south of Wilson's shaft is producing 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the stopes south of Roper's shaft is 6 ft. wide, and will turn out at present 3 tons of lead ore per fm. The quantity of lead ore that we have got on the mine is about 70 tons, and we can raise 50 tons per month, at present.—E. NORTHEY: May 12.

**GREAT COWARTH.**—Northerly's lode, in the deep adit level, is still producing good specimens of lead; we are saving about 1 ft. of the lode for dressing. The lode in the 20 south is poor, and the ground a little harder; I never saw the stopes looking so well as they have been for the last week, and according to the present progress they are likely to continue, but this lode is the most changeable one that I ever saw. The ground in the 30 cross-cut is very hard, but the men are working well, and making good progress, taking all things into consideration. I have put three men to cut down a bunch of ground in the bottom of Caroline's shaft; all the rest of our operations are going on satisfactorily.—R. NORTHEY: May 13.

**GREAT HEWAS UNITED.**—The engine-shaft is cleared to the back of the 76 fm. level; we hope to find a sollar a few feet below this level. Although the shaft has been full, hitherto our progress has been very satisfactory; it is made strong with new and substantial timber, divided and cased, and the heavy pitwork in complete order in that (76) level. Corner's shaft is clearing towards the 66 fm. level; our progress here for the last two months has been slow, but it appears to be more favourable for the future. As soon as we reach the 66, we shall open out a communication with the engine-shaft, and get the steam whim-kibble to work here. The various clearings are being carried on as fast as possible, but every shaft and level is full of rubbish, and all require new timbering. We have intersected the Hewas lode in the 46 (eastern part of the mine), which is 1 foot wide, containing good tin. We expect in about a week to intersect this lode in the 36 also. I before informed you that the old workers had missed this main lode in driving east. We shall have to cross-cut south at every level below. I am happy to report that the prospects are very satisfactory in the 36 fm. level, which are getting large quantities of tin stuff. We have seven tribute parties in the western part who are working with good spirits; after a few months, when we have communicated the level to the several shafts, we shall set on a great number of tributaries. Our new steam-stamps will work to-day. The railways from the shaft, floors, and dressing apparatus, are put in good order, and we shall now be well prepared to make our monthly sales. I suppose our rapid expenditure has been a little alarming. Having such a plant of new and heavy machinery to fix when all mining materials are at a high rate, and all the operations carried out almost with violence, has occasioned it. Notwithstanding all this, our position is very satisfactory.—J. WEAVER: May 16.

**GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.**—No. 1 winze, below the 45, is worth for ore 7s. per fm. The lode in the 60, west of Bennett's shaft, is worth for ore 5s. per fm. The lode in the 72, west of Bennett's shaft, is worth for ore 7s. per fathom. No change to notice in any other part of the mine. We are making arrangements for the speedy erection of machinery; so that when we commence putting it up we may not be delayed. The prospects of the mine are good, giving us every reason for calculating on having a good mine.—G. RICHARD: May 17.

**GREAT POLGOOTH.**—The 96 east, on St. Martin's lode, south of the slide, is looking kinder than for some time past, and producing some good stones of tin. The 84, east of Clark's, north of the little lode, is approaching the points where we expect to meet the lode; we have had very favourable indications in meeting with some good stones of tin in the vein. The lode in the 80, at Boskellan, is at present disordered, but the tributaries are opening up ground which we hope will lead to important discoveries. The Boskellan lode is nearly cleared to the bottom, and by Saturday next will be ready to draw by the steam-whim from the various levels, which will enable us to let more tribute pitches; and in following up the workings of this part there is still every prospect of success. In sinking the new shaft under the 96, we have sunk through the elvan 9 ft., 6 ft. of which has been much harder than we expected, we calculate that we have about 3 feet further to sink through it, but it is now easier, and after we are through we have every reason to expect favourable ground. There is little or no alteration in the tribute department, and our sales of tin are likely to be sustained. Since our last report we have sold 16 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs. of tin, realising 1151s. 8s. 6d.—J. P. FRYCE; R. HANCOCK: May 17.

**GREAT WHEAL BADDER.**—The 40, east from new shaft, and the stopes above it, are still looking well. The ground in the new shaft sinking below the 40 has been rather hard, but at present appears to be improving. The lode in the 30 east is 9 in. wide, but unproductive at present. The lode in the 20 east is also 9 in. wide, producing some good lead ore. We have commenced driving the 40 east on the new lode, but it is unproductive at present. We sold upwards of 500 tons of tinstuff on the 9th inst., and shipped 68 tons of mundle on the 10th, and have now on the mine and wharf from 150 to 200 tons. We sampled, on Saturday the 13th, 40 tons of lead ore, I think of as good quality as any ever sold here.—J. ROGERS: May 16.

**GREAT WHEAL LEISURE.**—The level driving in the 36 on M'Kenzie's lode is producing and opening good tribute ground.—G. WILSON; P. CLYMO; W. JONES.

**HALKIN CASTLE.**—We have sunk 4 fms. during the month at No. 2 shaft; we are still in the black stone, but the ground is better to sink in. At No. 3 we have met with considerably stronger ground in sinking, and we have now left the north and south shafts, and the tributaries are opening up ground which we hope will lead to important discoveries. The Boskellan lode is nearly cleared to the bottom, and by Saturday next will be ready to draw by the steam-whim from the various levels, which will enable us to let more tribute pitches; and in following up the workings of this part there is still every prospect of success. In sinking the new shaft under the 96, we have sunk through the elvan 9 ft., 6 ft. of which has been much harder than we expected, we calculate that we have about 3 feet further to sink through it, but it is now easier, and after we are through we have every reason to expect favourable ground. There is little or no alteration in the tribute department, and our sales of tin are likely to be sustained. Since our last report we have sold 16 tons 19 cwt. 1 qr. 7 lbs. of tin, realising 1151s. 8s. 6d.—J. P. FRYCE; R. HANCOCK: May 17.

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**HAWKMOOR.**—The eastern shaft will be sunk to the 10 by the end of next week, and will intersect the lode 2 fms. below the said level, where we hope to be in the same ore ground as in the back of the 30. The position of the 10 this day is 2 fms. off the eastern shaft, and being extended east on the lode will be 5 feet north of the shaft when opposite it. We hope to communicate in three weeks from this date. The lode in the 10 is 10 ft. wide, producing 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the eastern shaft, which we hope to complete again, the above communication made, which will greatly expedite the work in sinking and stoping on the lode. The lode in the 30 east, so far as taken down, is 4 ft. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm. The same lode in the rise in back of the 30 is from 2 to 3 feet wide, and at the point where we are rising—viz., under the shaft—will produce from 1 to 1½ ton of ore per fm. of good quality ore. The 30 west is now under the western shaft, and we expect the shaft will soon be drained of all water. The lode in the western end is 4 ft. wide, at present unproductive. With respect to the relative positions of the above four shafts, I will say by report that the eastern shaft is about 40 fms. east of the old miners' shaft, and we are glad to report that the 10 fm. of this is a good lode. At present, several smaller shoots of ore come down between the cross-course and the old miners' shaft, which we regard, in connection with a good lode opened on above 18 fms., as a very important desideratum, and as an object for future working of the mine to a profit. There are 35 fms. from the old miners' shaft to Graham's shaft, and from Graham's to the western shaft 35 fms.; there are certainly in this 70 fathoms several small shoots of ore gone down in the bottom of the 30, but not to be compared to the discovery just made, as above. The principal inducement to sink Graham's shaft is to meet the junction of the lodes, which is an important object, and we are decidedly of opinion that very good discoveries will be made at this point, as we are meeting the small shoots of ore in the 70, as noticed above. One reason (if it may be called one) for us consenting the suspending the sinking of the old miners' shaft for a time was that we anticipate difficulties as to cash while sinking three shafts at one time; but, looking at the time when the eastern shaft gets below the 10, and in the ore ground, we anticipate this shaft will pay its way, and then we shall propose to resume sinking the old miners' shaft, fully manned, with all possible speed. Weighing these matters, and having some indications of improvement in taking down the lode in cutting the 10, we will, we recommend sinking Graham's shaft. With respect to the underlay of the lode in this shaft, and the whole of the underlay, we are of opinion the same, although it flanks in places a foot or two, as other lodes of a similar declination; and we have no reason to alter our opinion as to the point at which we shall be at the junction, or as it regards the results anticipated. When the eastern shaft is holed to the back of the 30 we think you will see the propriety of resuming the sinking of the old miners' shaft without any delay whatever. We compute the expenditure on this mine for the next three months, on the present scale of workings, will be as follows—viz., labour cost for month, 2600s.; merchants' per month, 30s.; 2300s.; and according to our present prospects we can return copper ore per month 1000s.; leaving the monthly cost 1300s. We are well found in pitwork for three months.—J. KERRICK; J. HERODSFOOT: May 12.

**HERODSFOOT.**—The 150 fm. level south is driving by the side of the lode in a favourable channel of ground, and moderately easy for driving. There are two stopes working behind this end, each being worth 7 cwt. of ore per fm. The 137 fm. level south is being driven on the course of the lode, which at present is yielding 4 cwt. of ore per fm.; it is very easy for driving, and we may expect it to improve shortly, as there are good indications in the winze sinking a short distance before the end, and which will be communicated this month. We have only one stop in the back of this level at present, in consequence of the air being rather slight. The winze being holed well, however, remedy this evil, and we shall then place more men in the back. The No. 12 end is being driven by the side of the lode in good ground. There are four stopes in the back of this level, yielding on an average 9 cwt. of ore each per fm. In the winze sinking from this level the lode is worth 6 cwt. of ore per fm. The 117 fm. level south is driving by the side of the lode in rather tight ground. There are three stopes working behind this end, each yielding on an average 9 cwt. of ore per fm. The 106 end south is being extended on the course of the lode, which is worth 7 cwt. of ore per fm. We have two stopes in the back of this level; No. 1 is worth 10 cwt., and No. 2, 9 cwt. of ore per fm. A winze from the 94 to this level will be holed this week, and the men now employed in sinking it will then be placed to stop. In driving west in the 83 fm. level we have cut a branch, or we presume a part of the lode, but we shall continue to drive in the same direction for the present month, in order to effectually prove the ground. All the machinery is in good order, but the great, and at this time of the year unusual, deficiency of water for the stamps and dressing purposes sadly interferes with our returns; nevertheless, we have sampled 50 tons of ore, which will be sold on the 18th inst.—May 16.

**HINGTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—Morris's shaft is in course of completion by squaring down to the 75 fm. level, which I hope will be accomplished by the end of the month; the lode is large and tolerably productive. In the 75 fm. level, driving west, the lode is upwards of 5 feet wide, and will yield 9 tons of ore per fathom; in

the eastern end the lode is without alteration. In the 65 fm. level, driving east, the lode is 5 ft. wide, and much more promising in its general character, and is worth full 3 tons of ore per fm. The stopes continue much as usual.—W. RICHARDS: May 17.

**HOPE VALLEY.**—The sinking of the engine-shaft is favourable—about 6 feet per week. 45, driving south, is without any alteration since last reported. The 22, driving south, is small and poor, being in slidy ground. The lode in the stopes in bottom of this level will produce 12 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in bottom of this level, on the western part of the lode, will yield 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of this level, on the eastern part of the lode, will produce 9 cwt. of lead ore per fm. The lode in the stopes in bottom of this level will produce 10 cwt. per fathom; the lode in the stopes in back of this level will yield about 10 cwt. per fm. The lode in the 16 is 1 foot wide, producing 6 cwt. per fm.—W. BARRATT: May 17.

**IRISH CONSOLS.**—The ground in the 20 cross-cut, north from Trial shaft, is capel and killas, impregnated with mundle; no particular change during the week. The cross-cut north from Colleras adit is in clean killas ground; I expect we shall have 3 fms. more to drive before we cut the lode. The new winch-shaft sinking under adit is the same as last reported—ground good for sinking. The junction shaft, sinking on the north, or foot wall, is composed of micaceous schist, mundle, and spots of yellow copper ore; the appearance is very promising. During the past week a lode has been discovered on the Colleras property, from which were broken some beautiful blue and green carbonate of copper; this lode is traceable for a considerable distance on the surface, and should, in my opinion, be opened up.—H. THOMAS.

**KESWICK.**—At Brandy, the drift on the vein north is a good deal harder, but the lode is strong and promising, and will yield from 10 to 12 cwt. of ore per fm.; the south end is poor at present, worth 5 cwt. of ore per fm. At Stonycroft, the drift is without lead at present, but the lode is strong and good. The rise in the 20 is worth 8 cwt. of ore per fm. At Barrow, the lode in Wilkinson's level is worth 6 cwt. of ore per fathom. No. 1 stop, in the middle level, is worth 8 cwt., and No. 2 stop, 12 cwt. of ore per fm. During the last few days we have been led to suppose that the rise and the drift in Wilkinson's level are not on the same lode, in which case we shall have three parallel lodes instead of two, as has always been supposed. After carefully measuring the ground, we find the rise is as high as it should be, but as no communication has been made. From the sound we are almost confident the rise is upon this to the east of us, and in order to prove it we have commenced a cross-cut towards this direction in Wilkinson's level; should this prove to be correct it will be a valuable discovery, as it will leave a great deal of white ground between and above these levels that we did not anticipate. There is no alteration in the 37 since my last report; No. 1 stop is worth 10 cwt., and No. 2, 15 cwt. of ore per fathom.—H. SARGENT: May 18.

**LEWIS.**—In the 110 fm. level we are driving north and south to intersect the lodes. In consequence of a breakage taking place in the main rods the water has been in the two bottom levels most part of the last fortnight, and we have not made as much progress as expected; yet we hope to intersect the south lode at tin shaft, in the 100 fm. level, by the end of the present month. The south lode in the 90, east from tin shaft, is 2 ft. wide, worth 10s. per fathom; the north lode in this level, east from Prasad's shaft, is 1 ft. wide, stamping work. The lode in the 80, east from said shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing mundle and spar, with good stones of tin. The lode in the 40, east and west of Plantation shaft, is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. In the 30 it is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of tin.—M. REID: May 16.

**LIN MIN.**—The lode in the 10 fm. level, driving east, is very much improved; there is a leader 14 inches wide, good saving work for copper. I think we are near a good course, as a broken large slab of ore and mundle from the lode this day.—Wm. MEDLEY: May 17.

**LOVEDEN UNITED.**—There are no particular alteration in the appearance of our workings in this mine since last report. We have not yet sampled the 20 level of lead, owing to the scarcity of surface water.—S. TREWIS: May 18.

**MOLLAND.**—We have forked the water about 9 feet below the 52, but in consequence of the water having run out of the pond, we are unable to fork any further for the present, until we have an increase of surface water; although we have not in a dam at the 30 fm. level, and dammed back some of our top water. Two of the stopes are now engaged repairing the 52 fm. level, where, during the past week, we have had a crush. The lode in the winze sinking below the 52 fm. level is a little larger and harder than last week, though still poor. In the stopes in the back of the level the lode is large, but not producing so much ore as last week; it is now worth 6s. per fathom. In the rise in the back of the 42 east we have a hard kindly lode, composed of hard quartz and ore, worth at present 14s. per fathom. The lode in the stopes to the east of the rise is large and hard, worth about 8s. per fathom. We have now about 20 tons of ore dressed, which is estimated to be worth between 8s. and 9s. per ton, and which we are now carrying to Barnstable to be shipped for Swansea; besides, we have 10 or 12 tons of ore waiting for the crusher.—T. BERNETT: May 12.

**MOUNTS BAY CONSOLS.**—The engine-shaft has been sunk during the past week 2½ feet—ground much the same as last reported. The cross-cut, both north and south continue much the same. The level driving east on the course of the lode is without alteration.—J. RICHARDS: May 17.

**NORTH BASSET.**—In the past month the 52 fm. level has been driven west 1½ ft. to drive on the south part of the lode at 50s. per fm. On Wednesday we intend to sample another pile of tinstuff, about 70 tons, after which we shall be able to say more of the value of the lode. In the 102, driving west of the new shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 20s. per fm.—J. GLANVILLE: May 12.

**NORTH DOWNS.**—The lode in the 100, east of west shaft, is 4 feet wide, composed almost wholly of quartz, with a regular underlay, and well-defined wall; but contains no copper to value. The lode in the rise in the 90 is about 2 feet wide, and will produce 3 tons of ore per fathom, worth 10s. per ton. The lode in the 80 west is in a disordered state, we are not yet out of the slidy ground; stones of ore, however, are frequently got out. There is no material alteration in the pitches since my last week's report. The water in the eastern North Downs is down half-way to the adit level; it is, however, at present sinking slowly, the weight of water being sufficient to force it through the contracted level: we have, however, no doubt of accomplishing our object in the course of the summer.—J. PHILLIPS: May 11.

**NORTH FRANCES.**—We are driving a cross-cut in the 20 fm. level, north from Stainby's shaft, to cut the South Carr lode, and expect to cut the lode this day. We have also a cross-cut driving north at the engine-shaft, in the 30, to cut the south lode. The engine-shaft is sunk to the depth of 40 fms. below the surface. We have now commenced to cut pit, &c., and we have good branches of copper ore. We have also set a new shaft on the south lode. I think we shall have a good mine in the pit, for we are surrounded with good ore.—PETER FLOYD: May 12.

**NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.**—The lode in the 32 is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, good and promising. The lode in the 42, driving west, continues to bear a promising appearance, being about 3 feet wide, producing occasional stones of ore. The stopes and pitches are yielding fair quality work. The lode at the trial shaft, on the western ground, continues its size, with the same beautiful appearance as last reported.—J. FAYON: May 16.

**NORTH WHEAL TRELAUNY.**—Coryton's engine-shaft is sunk 3 fms. 4 ft. on the 13 fm. level. The cross-cut in the 13 fm. level is extended west from the old 13 fms. 5 ft., and the lode intersected, which is 3½ ft. wide, and is composed of mundle, friable spar, and will produce 10 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The eastern cross-cut in this level is extended 9 fms. 2 ft. towards the quarry lode. The lode in the adit level south is 2 ft. wide, producing good stones of lead, gossan, &c.—HUGH HODGE: May 18.

**OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.**—At the stopes in the 20 there is no alteration since last report; the stopes further south, in the same level, is improved, producing good work. The stopes in the 27 are still producing an excellent pile of ore; the stopes further south, in the same level, is greatly improved: we have cut to-day, in this stop, another part of the lode from 2 to 3 ft. wide, with good ore throughout. The shaftmen are still busy engaged sinking the engine-shaft. The cross-cut to the adit level lode we are still prosecuting with vigour; we have cut a quantity of lead mineral water, which we consider a good indication. The saw-pit lode is still producing good ore.—Wheal Rose: In consequence we have cut a large branch of mundle and lead ore. The lode in the 42, driving west, continues to bear a promising appearance, being about 3 feet wide, producing occasional stones of ore. The stopes and pitches are yielding fair quality work. The lode at the trial shaft, on the western ground, continues its size, with the same beautiful appearance as last reported.—J. FAYON: May 16.

**PENCORSE CONSOLS.**—The lode in the 20 and west is at present small, and unproductive; the ground is favourable for driving. We have begun to stop the lode of the 10 fm. level by the west shaft; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, producing excellent stones of copper ore. The lode in the 27 is 3



COPIAPO MINING ASSOCIATION.—[Received May 17.]



**CARMEN ALTO.**—In the part fortnight we have not broken down the lode, but from the appearance of the wall we may expect it to produce a good lot of ore. We have four men in the shaft, and though the ground is rather hard, we are getting down well.

**SAN JOSE DEL CARMEN.**—In the chifon, now being sunk on the Veta Clara, we have a most promising vein, it is 15 in. wide, composed of a beautiful quartz, intermixed with clay and sprigs of metal, and we are daily expecting it to become more productive. We have commenced another chifon to ventilate the mine, for in these workings we are badly ventilated.

**SANTA ANA.**—Since my last, the lode has improved very much in appearance—it is also larger, still it does not give any ore of a class that will pay for returning, but we cannot tell to a day when it may become rich.

**COLORADO.**—In this mine we have nothing new. In each of the labores the lode has a pretty appearance.

**MACEDONIA.**—The lode in the bottom of the mine is 2 ft. wide, composed of quartz and clay, and embedded in a beautiful stratum, still it does not yield ore of a saleable character. All the other labores are without change, and San Antonio, are without the slightest change.

#### IMPERIAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received May 13.]

**Gongo Soco, April 1.**—The calculations made by us of the produce of three small portions of the Camara lode, I am happy to perceive have been found correct, thus proving that if when carried out on a large scale, and Capt. Brokenshaw's estimate of the cost be not underrated, there will exist satisfactory evidence to base our future proceedings upon; as, however, the extent of the mine is so vast, and the ground is so uneven, in the present state of affairs we are, or, indeed, until an efficient stamp is erected and water-course brought up, I am unable to speak more definitely on the matter, further than to repeat my conviction, that on the completion of the preliminary operations the mine will be cheaply worked, and an ample supply of ore obtained for the proposed three sets of stamps. You will have been assured from the tenor of my recent communications, that your orders as to the deciding the value of Cata Funda and the body of Jacutinga in this vicinity would claim my best attention. I have now to announce that the level has advanced immediately under the reported rich sink which, however, the relative properties of the intervening ground, it has failed to drain, but steps will forthwith be taken by a shaft to effect this purpose, as well as providing better ventilation. In the meanwhile, it is gratifying to ascertain that a mass of Jacutinga, in apparently whole ground, has made its appearance at this spot, which, if it holds out, we shall follow a few fathoms and cross-cut, in the expectation of falling upon something to repay us for the outlay and anxiety. As yet it is premature to dwell on the matter, the Jacutinga having been so shortly intersected, although undeniably the chances of success are materially strengthened by the discovery. The escallo will, now that the heavy rains have subsided, again yield a little better. To-day's washings from Goldsmith's 5 oz.; the highest for some time past. Annexed is a note of the washings at the different stamps since the 1st of March:—Goldsmith's, 1 lb. 5 oz. 8 dwts.; Hocheder's, 1 lb. 0 oz. 13 dwts.; Walker's 6 lbs. 0 oz. 3 dwts.; Joinville's, 1 lb. 2 oz. 10 dwts.; Camara, 3 ozs. 10 lbs. 1 oz. 16 dwts.

#### NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINES.—[Received May 13.]

**Coccos Mine, April 1.**—I am glad to say that an improvement has again taken place. The sink made in the pursuit of Jacutinga in the eastern end has shown a different quality of Jacutinga, which explains the better produce. The stuff itself instead of being uniform and glistening Jacutinga, is of a dark sooty looking kind, mixed with a sort of micaceous clay, and is the same as gave lately so well. On the 23rd March Leach met with a very good piece of stone showing gold, and this day's produce is upwards of 5½ ozs.—Produce: Coccos, 3 5 5 0; Cuiba, 4 0 67—mks. 4 1 5 67.

#### ROYAL SANTIAGO MINES.—[Received May 15.]

**Cobra, April 19.**—We have not been able to work at Taylor's shaft in the past week, owing to the foulness of the air; yesterday there was an amelioration. The 50 fm. level east I am happy to say has much improved. The lode is now of very similar character to what it was previous to its cutting out of what seemed to be a slide; it is 4 ft. wide, and will produce 3 tons of ore to the ton, the end is 10 fm. from the shaft. The 50 west continues of a promising character, but is without alteration in regard to ore. The slopes under the 44 west are producing better than last week; the lode is 4½ ft. wide, with a good leader of ore on the south wall; the remainder is "horse," intersected with branches of ore. The yield is about 3 tons ore to the fathom, 3 fms. in length.

#### ST. JOHN DEL REY MINES.—[Received 13th May.]

**Morro Velho, March 18.**—Gold extracted to date, 9300 oits., from 396-52 cubic feet of sand (result of 10 days' stamping), yielding 15-59 oits. per cubic foot. Stamps working 10 days, and the supply of stone from the mine continues without much variation; but to arrive at this we have been obliged to keep most of our timbermen, Europeans as well as blacks, employed as borers; and as next week the people must be sent back to their regular employment, it is to be feared the stamps will experience the bad effect of the consequent diminution in the supply of stone.

**March 24.**—Mr. Symons starts to-morrow for Rio in charge of 10 boxes, containing 54,822 oits.—539-673 lbs. of amalgamated gold, to be shipped to your address per steamer, unless the agents can succeed in selling it at Rio on the usual terms. This remittance is composed as follows:—

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| January produce                           | Oits. 25,661   |
| Less 11 days, included in last remittance | 8,187 = 20,474 |
| February                                  | 27,933         |
| First 10 days of March                    | 9,300          |
| Total                                     | 57,707         |
| Deduct duty 5 per cent.                   | 2,885          |
| Nett remittance                           | Oits. 54,822   |

**March 31.**—Gold extracted to date, 18,020 oits., from 123-28 cubic feet of sand (result of 30 days' stamping), yielding 15-28 oits. per cubic foot. Stamps working 20 days, average 124-38 heads. With the supply of stone, and the aid of a few loads daily brought in from the refuse heap, we are still enabled to supply our stamps; thanks to the good attendance of Brazilian borers, whose numbers, though uncertain and fluctuating, frequently rise above 100.

#### LINEARES MINES.—[Received from Capt. Alex. W. Martyn.]

**Paso Ancho, May 5.**—The engine-shaft is sunk below the 75 fm. level 1 fm. 3 ft.; the lode is large and promising, with spots of ore, but of commercial value. The 75 and west is in advance of the engine-shaft 23 varas; here we have a large lode of calcareous spar, and although at present poor, yet, from the appearance of the lode, we expect an improvement shortly. The 65 end is driven west of Caballero's winze 18 varas; here, also, the lode is large, and promising to improve, with 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 55 end, on the south lode, is in advance of Casalidada cross-cut 27 varas 1 ft., with 2 tons of ore per fathom; in driving this level we find that the ore ground has extended considerably westward, the present ore ground being 36 varas further west than was found to value in the 45 fm. level; the end east of this cross-cut is 1 ton of ore per fathom, and in advance of the same 15 varas. The ground in San Juan shaft, sinking below the 55 fm. level, is still hard to sink, having some water in it. In the 45 fm. level, west of Casalidada winze, on the north lode, we have put the men to drive east to communicate with the winze sinking below the 31 fm. level, when we shall have good ventilation for reducing the end west, where the lode is worth 2 tons of ore per fathom. The winze in the 31 fm. level on the north lode, west of San Juan shaft, is below this level 24 varas 1 foot, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have recommenced sinking Kennedy's shaft below the 20 fm. level; the lode is poor. In the 20 fm. level, west of Warne's, the lode is divided, and the part to the north is 2 tons of ore per fathom, and the south 1 ton of ore per fathom. We have commenced new winze in the 20 fm. level, between Kennedy's and Warne's shaft; the lode is large, and producing stones of ore. Crosby's shaft is sunk to the depth required for the 20 fm. level, and we intend to cross-cut the ground north and south, prior to driving east to meet the 20 fathom level, west of Warne's. In Victoria pertinencia, on the north lode, the 15 fm. level, driving east, is worth 15 dwts. of ore per fathom, and ground moderate. The shaft in San Francisco pertinencia is sunk below the surface 36 varas, the lode is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. In the 75 end, east of the engine-shaft, the ground is much improved for driving, and although for the present poor, yet, from the appearance of the ground, we shall soon have a great improvement in this part—in advance of the shaft 14 varas 2 ft. The 65 end is east of San Jorge winze 31 varas; the lode is large, but for the present unproductive. Shaw's shaft is sunk below the 55 fm. level 8 varas 2 feet; the lode is spotted with ore, but not enough to value. The 55 end is driven east of Fernandez winze 21 varas, worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. The 45 end is east of the cross-cut on the north lode 11 varas 1 foot, worth 1½ ton of ore per fathom. West of cross-cut on same, the lode is worth about the same, and 11 varas 2 feet in advance of cross-cut. The 45 end, or north lode, is driven east of Esperanza cross-cut 40 varas 1 ft. 6 in. below the 2½ ton of ore per fathom. Diego winze, sinking below this level, is worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. Rodriguez winze, sinking below 45 fm. level 18 varas, worth 2½ tons of ore per fathom. The 31 end, on the north lode, is in advance of Thorne's shaft 68 varas, lode worth 1½ ton per fathom. Company's winze on this lode is below the level 6 varas 1 ft. 6 in., worth 4 tons per fm. In the 31 end, east of Thorne's shaft, we have again holed to old men's workings; this end is now beyond Thorne's shaft 75 varas, and have about 20 varas more to drive to communicate with Taylor's shaft; when this is done, we shall have good ventilation, and there are indications of finding a good lode left by the ancients below this level; we are cutting ground for back-siding clearing for a new winze on this lode. Acedo's winze, on the north lode, is 20 varas 1 ft. below the 31 fm. level; the lode is large, worth 3 tons per fathom. The 31 end, on middle lode, is from cross-cut 20 varas, worth 1 ton of ore per fathom. The 20 end, east of Warne's, is worth 2 tons per fathom; there is nothing new to notice in the cross-cut driving north from this point. At Field's shaft, the 31 end west is worth 1½ ton per fathom, and the same level east 2 tons per fathom. Taylor's shaft is walked up and made good 28 fm. below the surface, and shall shortly begin re-sinking it. The 20 fm. level, east of the footway shaft, is poor; as is the 20 fm. level, west of Field's. Our tribe department is looking much as usual. We have 37 pits in work, employing, with the bargains, 300 men. We think April's raisings will amount to 330 tons, and our calculation for May is about the same quantity.

#### NEW LINEARES MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

**May 6.**—San Roque.—No. 1 shaft has been sunk, during April, 3 varas 2 ft. under the 30 fm. level, and is still sinking by six men, at 300 reals per vara; the lode here is 2½ ft. wide, looks well and promising, worth one ton of ore per fm. The end, east from the same shaft, in the 30 fm. level, has been driven 3 varas 1 ft.; re-set to drive by four men, at 300 reals per vara; the lode is of a kindly appearance, and worth at present 1 ton of ore per fm. The end west, in same level, has been driven 1½ varas, and is now re-set to six men, at 100 reals per vara; the lode in the bottom is 2 ft. wide, and producing good stones of ore. No. 2 shaft is cut down and secured from surface 53 varas; this work is still continuing by six men, at 200 reals per vara. We have cut a pit in the 20 fm. level, and ground for barrow-road, having also sunk through old workings, to the east of shaft, 9 varas; re-set to six men, at 40 reals per vara. No. 3 shaft has been sunk 4 varas 1 ft. below the 30 fm. level in the month of April; re-set to sink by six men, at 300 reals per vara; the lode in this shaft is at present worth 2 tons of ore per fm.; the water is very quick. The end west, in the 30 fm. level, has been driven 4 varas 0 ft. 9 in.; re-set to six men, at 40 reals per vara. The end east, in the same level, has been driven 3 varas; re-set to six men, at 300 reals per vara. The end south, in the same level, has been driven 3 varas; re-set to six men, at 300 reals per vara. The 30 fm. level is driven east of western winze 5 varas; re-set to six men, at 200 reals per vara. The 30 end, west of the said winze, has been holed to old men's workings, which we are now clearing up under the said level, and between the said level and 2 and 3, where it is reported there exists a good lode; we hope to trace the bottom by the course of another week. At No. 4 shaft, the 20 fm. level, has been driven 1½ varas 1 ft.; re-set to eight men, at 150 reals per vara. The end west has been driven 9 varas 0 ft. 9 in.; re-set to eight men, at 220 reals per vara. Both

these ends are producing good stones of ore. We have two Englishmen engaged in securing Nos. 2 and 3 shafts.

**San Lorenzo.**—We hope to finish cutting pit in the 30 fm. level in a week from this day, preparatory to sinking shaft, and driving east and west. The winze west of shaft has been sunk 3 varas; re-set to six men, at 30 reals per vara. Vassal's shaft.—At the engine-shaft we have three Englishmen, with six Spanish labourers, but they are sinking slowly, in consequence of the quickness of water; we have a splendid lode in the shaft, 3 feet wide, and producing large rocks of ore. We have a level driving from No. 2 shaft, to ventilate the engine-shaft, which we expect to hole in a few days; driven 39 varas 0 ft. 5 in.; re-set to six men, at 60 reals per vara. The same level is driven east 13 varas 1 foot, and re-set to six men, at 75 reals per vara. The lode in this level is of the same congenial and promising appearance as in the shaft.

**CRISTO DEL VALLE.**—The main shaft has been sunk 5 varas 2 ft.; re-set to nine men, at 600 reals per vara. We anticipate having the same excellent lode in this shaft as exists in the 20 fm. level in about a month. At No. 3 shaft, the level west has been driven 13 varas 1 ft. 6 in.; re-set to six men, at 300 reals per vara. The same level east has been driven 5 varas 2 ft.; not taken for May.

#### PORT PHILLIP GOLD COMPANY.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

**Forest Creek, February 6.**—This company, which was the first in the field, and held for some time in high estimation, has now dwindled into a private commission agency in Melbourne. The agents and men have been all discharged, and our Gold Commissioners have refused to grant the ground applied for at Friar's Creek. There appears to be something wrong in the affairs of this company since the arrival of Mr. Bland, with the pompous title of resident director, he himself assuming all the powers of the company. This gentleman has behaved extremely mean towards some of the agents and the men sent out, and is so disliked as to have created a spirit of opposition against the interest of the company. This is much to be regretted, as I think they might have done well. The Colonial Company appears to go on well, and all the men and agents speak well of their managers, at home and in the colony; but the agents of the Port Phillip Company speak bitterly against the directors, who they say have deceived them, and discharged them to make room for their relatives. How far this is true I know not, but it is currently reported here that the Melbourne melting establishment was suspended after the departure of Mr. Hopkins, and all the men discharged. Some of them are returning by the *Marco Polo*, and will be able to furnish you with particulars. It is said, also, that Mr. Hopkins not only declined to act as the chief head after the arrival of Mr. Bland, but left, disgusted at such proceedings, and it is expected that he will explain the state of things on his arrival home. No good can be done here until the company sends out another person, and one better adapted to manage men and carry on the company's work in the gold fields. I hope for the credit of the English Mining Company, that they will not allow any promising undertaking in this fine colony to be crushed through selfish, interested, and unsuitable appointments made in London. The time for companies is now arriving: the fields are being abandoned by the diggers, and labour is getting cheaper.

#### MINING IN IRELAND—SKIBBEREEN.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

**KEMMARE.**—This mine is assuming a very different aspect at surface from that which it presented some months since, there being comparatively little or no manual labour above ground, and not a single horse and cart employed, transway having been laid down, by which much economy of time and cost is secured—indeed, everything would lead one to suppose the mine in good working order. Bobs and horizontal rods have also been connected from the engine to Croker's shaft, and they work remarkably well. There is said to be a good lode going down in the bottom of the mine, the 66 fm. level fully bearing out the expectations entertained—that the lode would improve in value as it was prosecuted in depth, which is trifling when compared with the deep mines of Cornwall or Devon; while the theory, advanced in years long gone by Mr. Weaver and others, that the lodes in Ireland only made ore at great depths, meets with confirmation in the results, and the theory may be said to be exploded. Indeed, all practical miners who have directed their attention to the mines of Ireland, agree that, to do justice to the mineral riches with which that country abounds, the mines should be worked with spirit, with the view to ultimate results rather than to early gain. They are driving here east and west in the 66 fm. level, and are preparing to sink to the 76. The dressing operations at surface are, however, much hindered by the great scarcity of water, notwithstanding the dam constructed with the view of ensuring a constant supply.

In Lansdowne, in the bottom of the mine, in the 42 fm. level, there is a lode of lead 2 feet high. In this, I am given to understand, reported not long since by an inspector of mines, whose name occasionally figures in your columns, that there was no lode in the mine. Perhaps, however, he took the prudent course: he certainly did not hold out any delusive hopes, which, I am sorry to say, is too frequently the case with some of your quasi mine inspectors.

At Cahir West, another part of the property, a lead lode has been opened upon, 12 feet wide, which has produced several tons of lead, working open from surface, and no appearance of the north wall.

In the Trinity Mines, several lodes have been discovered, and are now being worked with spirit by a private association, consisting of wealthy and influential gentlemen in England and Ireland. One of the lodes in question is a continuation of Cahir West, the general character of both being similar, and also the strata. South of the River Roughy, a copper lode has been discovered in the kiltas or clay-slate. It is said to have a promising appearance, and contains gray copper ore and carbonate of copper. Explorations are being carried on in different directions over this extensive mineral property, containing 36,000 acres, with every prospect of successful results. Other mining sets are about being worked, west of the town of Kemmure, having been secured on fair and reasonable terms—indeed, this district promises to be the heart of Irish mining industry.

At Rooka Mine, near Bantry, a steam-engine has been recently landed in that town, but the works do not appear to be carried on with spirit and vigour, and the engine-house is not yet erected. It is, however, undoubtedly to be preferred having the engine on the ground, and only requiring to be fixed in its place and covered in, to having an empty building, with the engine in the perspective, or prospective only.

I have confined my observations to this district, but as I observe you are very laudably directing the attention of capitalists to the mineral wealth of Erin's isle, which, after all, is to be decidedly preferred to all your gold bubbles of Australia and California, I shall be happy to forward you more general information in my next.—May 15.

**GENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.**—We are given to understand that a steam-engine, 24-inch cylinder, with adjuncts, has been purchased in Cornwall by Capt. Hambley, the agent of the company, for 1500. There is no crusher, which, we presume, is ordered at once to be applied to the engine. The cost seems heavy in the times of depression, for there is every prospect of several engines and lots of machinery coming to the hammer. However, time is money, and, perhaps, it was judicious to avail of the advancing season.

**OWEN GLYNDEW GOLD MINE.**—This mine is situated near Barmouth, and is supposed to be a continuation of the lodes which have proved so rich in gold ore in the neighbouring properties of Clogau and Cae-Gwan. The quartz presents precisely similar appearance, and there is every reason to believe that the yield of gold will equal that of the above well-established mines.

**EAST ALBERT CONSOLS.**—In consequence of several experiments from the mine of this mine having proved rich in gold, further trials have been made both by Berdan's and Perkins's machines; the former, upon 100 lbs. of gossan, produced at the rate of 2½ ozs., and the latter, upon 3 cwts., produced 1½ oz. of pure gold to the ton. Mr. Evan Hopkins has been applied to by the committee of management, and experiments upon a commercial scale are now in course of operation under instructions furnished by that gentleman. These instructions include a complete system of crushing and washing, and are entirely conducted without the use of mercury or expensive machinery.

**GOLD IN INDIA.**—A correspondent, writing from Bombay, says:—"I am confident that the metamorphic rocks, cropping out in Goondwana, between Hossangabad and Baitool, from under the eastern margin of the great basaltic formation of West India, will be found to contain gold. In travelling in these districts some years ago, I observed that these rocks occurred in ranges running north and south, and that they were frequently traversed by veins of quartz of very great thickness. Where all these indications are present, and the rocks are intersected by veins of quartz in the range which traverses Rajpootana from north to south, and which, passing close to Ajmeer and Oodypoor, forms the watershed separating the rivers falling into the Gulf and Cutch from the affluents of the Ganges."

We have frequently defended the course pursued by the Committee of the Stock Exchange, which in a great measure is a safeguard to the public against fraudulent companies; but any deviation from a straightforward principle is calculated to throw considerable suspicion upon their proceedings. We are led to these remarks by their conduct towards the Port Tennant Patent Steam Fuel Company, which, we understand, is now being sold by the appointment of a settling day, but we demur to the final arrangement. By this procedure, parties who have bought the shares in the Stock Exchange are compelled to take them when offered, but such purchaser is not in a position to enforce delivery of the shares. We are of opinion that the sooner such an anomalous course of proceeding is abolished, the more creditable will it be to the Committee of the Stock Exchange.

**RAILWAY TRAFFIC.**—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending May 13 amounted to 332,137, and for the corresponding week of last year to 315,556, showing an increase of 30,739. The gross receipts for the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 159,121 and for the corresponding week of last year to 146,036, showing an increase of 12,975. The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 2664; on the Great Northern to 2327; on the Great Western to 1194; on the London and North-Western to 3231; on the London and Blackwall to 467; on the London, Brighton, and South Coast, to 876; on the London and South-Western to 2851; and on the South-Eastern to 1931; total, 12,975. The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 153,126, and for the corresponding period of 1853 to 149,523; showing an increase of 23,604. In the receipts of these lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 36,579, as compared with the corresponding week of 1853. The total increase in the receipts from the 1st Jan. to the above date is 640,320, or about 12 per cent. over the receipts of the corresponding period of last year.

A deputation from the Universal Smoke Consuming Company, consisting of Mr. S. Talbot Russell (chairman), Mr. R. King (secretary), and the patentee, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston yesterday, at the Home-office.

•• With this day's MINING JOURNAL is given a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET—containing papers on the Extension of our Coal Fields; Treatment of Gold by Mercury; Brazil and its Rivers—the Falkland Islands; Manufacture of Iron—Comparative Cost in Scotland and in Silesia, &c.; Smokeless and Economical Domestic Fire-Grate; Voltaic Electricity applied to Mining and Telegraphic Purposes; the Mines and Minerals of America; Revolving or Centrifugal Steam-Engines; the Different Methods Proposed to Prevent the Incrustation of Boilers; Raising Sunken Vessels, and Prevention from Sinking, &c.

•• TAPPING'S PRIZE ESSAY ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM, enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-street.—Price 5s.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, May 18, 1854.

| COPPER.                                      |        | S. & d.     |             | QUICKSILVER.....p. lb.   |                        |
|--|--------|-------------|-------------|--|------------------------|
| Sheeting and bolts                           | p. lb. | 0           | 1 3         | Foreign  | SP. 22                 |
| Bottoms                                      | p. lb. | 0           | 1 3         | To arrive  | 23 17 6-23 17 6        |
| Old  | p. lb. | 0           | 1 0 1/2     | In sheets  | KING. 30 0 0           |
| Best selected                                | p. ton | 129         | 0 0         | English, blocks  | 119 0 0                |
| Tough cake                                   | p. ton | 126         | 0 0         | Ditto, Bars (in barrels)   | 120 0 0                |
| Tin  | p. ton | 126         | 0 0         | Ditto, Refined   | 122 0 0                |
| South American                               | p. ton | 126         | 0 0-128     | Rams   | 120 0 0-121 0 0        |
| IRON.  |        |             |             | Strails  | 115 0 0-116 0 0        |
| Bars, Welsh, in London                       | p. ton | 10          | 0 10-10 5 6 | TIN-PLATES.  |                        |
| Ditto, to arrive                             | p. ton | 9           | 10 0-10 0 0 | 10 Charcoal  | p. box 1 13 0-1 14 0 0 |
| Mail rods                                    | p. ton | 10          | 10 0-11 0 0 | IX Ditto   | 1 10 0-1 11 0 0        |
| Stafford, in London                          | p. ton | 11          | 10 0-12 0 0 | IX Coke  | 1 12 0-1 13 0 0        |
| Mail rods ditto                              | p. ton | 11          | 10 0-12 0 0 | IX Ditto   | 1 13 0-1 14 0 0        |
| Hoops ditto                                  | p. ton | 11          | 10 0-12 0 0 | Canada plates  |                        |
| Sheet, single                                | p. ton | 12          | 10 0-14 0 0 | p. ton   | 16 0 0                 |
| Fig. No. 1, in Wales                         | p. ton | 4           | 10 0-6 0 0  | In London; 30s. less at the works.   |                        |
| Refined metal, ditto                         | p. ton | 4           | 10 0-6 0 0  | Patent Yellow Metal Sheet-   |                        |
| Bars, common, ditto                          | p. ton | 8           | 0 0-8 10 0  | ing (Ninety)   | p. lb. 0 1             |
| Ditto, railway, ditto                        | p. ton | 8           | 0 0-8 10 0  | Westminster's Pat. Met.  | p. cwt. 2 0            |
| Ditto, Swedish, in Lond.                     | p. ton | 4           | 0 14-10 0 0 | Stirling's Non-lamina-   |                        |
| Fig. No. 1, in Clyde                         | p. ton | 4           | 0 6-4 7 0   | ting, or Hardened  | 0 0 0-0 0 0            |
| LEAD.  |        |             |             | Surface Rails, p. ton  |                        |
| English Pig                                  | p. ton | 24          | 10 0-25 0 0 | Stirling's Patent Glasg.   |                        |
| Ditto sheet                                  | p. ton | 25          | 10 0-26 0 0 | Toughened Pigs   |                        |
| Ditto rod                                    | p. ton | 26          | 0 0-27 0 0  | Ditto  | Wales 4 0 0-4 1 0 0    |
| Ditto white                                  | p. ton | 23          | 10 0-25 0 0 | Indian Charcoal Pigs   |                        |
| Ditto patent sheet                           | p. ton | 27          | 0 0-27 10 0 | In London  |                        |
| Spanish, in bond                             | p. ton | 23          | 10 0-24 0 0 | REMARKS.—We have but little change to report in the state of our market, its condition may still be regarded as good; it has been only slightly affected by quietude prevailing in our export trade. Sellers continue to evince much firmness and have not been influenced to make such difference in their prices as appears to be peddled from the scarcity of shipping orders, and the demand existing for home supplies; but as the various stocks are mostly light, and very well held, the market is, therefore, explained. Should an active enquiry arise, it is evident that we immediately assume an upward tendency; nevertheless, we do not anticipate any such of such property until the Eastern question has attained a more settled appearance. |                        |
| American                                     | p. ton | none.       |             | COPPER.—The demand for home use is tolerably good, but for export very little has been done. At the present moment there does not appear anything which is likely to affect its value in any degree; as smelters continue firm at our quotations, it is probable that any reduction will yet occur.  |                        |
| FOREIGN STEEL.                               |        |             |             | IRON.—There has been only a limited enquiry in London for Merchant Bars; however, extreme prices have been paid. The enhanced value of the raw material and labour causes the price to be very firmly maintained. Scotch Figs have continued to rally during the month, although on the announcement of the raising of the discount a temporary cessation took place; but they have rallied, and now are about 6s. to 7s. per ton higher than our last quotation. It is probable we shall see better prices. We quote 85s. 6d. mixed numbers, makers' brands, free on board in Glasgow.  |                        |
| Swedish, in kegs, p. ton                     | 18     | 0 0-18 10 0 |             | LEAD.—The demand for this metal is very limited, and holders have been obliged to yield to lower rates; yet, generally, the prices remain firm. It is likely that arrivals from Spain will fall short, as the mines there are not producing their average quantity.  |                        |
| Ditto, in faggots                            | p. ton | 18          | 0 0-18 10 0 | SILVER.—During the past month but little business has been done in this metal; holders remain disinclined to sell, except at full prices, and the market, consequently, continues firm, but very inactive. In Hamburg, the market has slightly declined, and it may be bought on the spot at 22½. 12s. 6d. per ton, free on board.   |                        |
| • In Liverpool, 5s. to 10s. per ton less.    |        |             |             | TIN.—On the 12th inst. a reduction of 5s. per ton was announced by the trade blocks, ingots, bars, and refined. Market still very quiet. Straits in better demand at improved rates. Banca remains firm, but dull.   |                        |
| • At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. |        |             |             | TIN PLATES.—Owing to the make in Wales being much reduced, and a moderate demand ruling, they have recovered their position in some measure, and several pits have changed hands.  |                        |
| In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.              |        |             |             | STEEL.—Several shipments of steel to the East have been made.  |                        |

**GLASGOW, MAY 18.**—Since last week the banking establishments in this city have announced an advance in the rate of interest on accounts from 2½ to 3 per cent. annum. A corresponding advance has taken place in the rate of discounts, dated bills being now discounted at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum. There is reluctance to discount paper of more than four months, to any considerable extent, at 5½ per cent. more. This announcement having been anticipated has had no apparent effect on our market. Pig-iron has been brisk at 85s. 9d. per ton, and last night there were no sellers under 84s. For shipping the quotations were 86s. 6d.; No. 3, 82s. 6d.; Gartcharrie, 87s. 6d. to 88s. The iron shipbuilding yard on the Clyde are all extremely busy; next week I hope to furnish you with a statement of what is doing at the various yards. Lead has experienced the same fall in Liverpool. Owing to the high price of building materials, workmen's wages, the state of the money market, building is expected to be dull here this season; and, consequently, are purchasing very sparingly. The same may be said of small parcels of both lead and zinc continue to be shipped by every vessel to Australia, where they have hitherto been fetching good prices.—Wm. Johnston.

**LIVERPOOL, MAY 18.**—The Iron Market has undergone no change this week, active demand is experienced in all departments, and prices are firmly supported. Scotch Figs have improved in price 1s. per ton this week, but the market does not show any tendency to rise, for mixed numbers, free on board at Glasgow. Tin-plates have been in better demand, at former rates. In Lead and Copper no change.

**MINES.**—The Share Market has exhibited a firmer and an improved appearance this week—one or two discoveries and improvements in mines such as those reported at Cathedral, St. Day United, Wheel Mill, West Alfred Consols, and Tremayne, having brought several buyers to the field. In West Basset and South Tamar a large business has been done—the former at 21½. 10s. to 22½, the latter at 9½. 5s. Scotch Consols have also been freely bought at 27s. 6d. to 30s.—the sale of this week yielding a considerable profit on the month's working. St. Carn Brea, 4½. to 6½; but no sellers to be found. North Trevelyan 9½. 10s.; Wheel Wrey, 3½. 5s. West Providence advanced from 18½. 20s. to 19½. 20s.—both the state of the mine and the accounts being better, we understand, than rumoured last week. Alfred Consols,



|  |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
|--|-------------------|----------------|-----------------------|-------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|----------------|----------------|-------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|-----------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------|-------------|----------------|----------------------------|---------|-------|--------------|------------------------|---------|---------|-------|-------------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------------------|----------|---------|---------|-------|-------------|----------|--------|-------|-------|
| In Iron and Coal Companies, during the week, there has been little doing, except, although other shares have been firm. The prices, which in most cases are merely nominal, are as follows:—Mount Carbon Coal, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ dit., Portland Iron, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ dit.; Blismavon Iron and Coal, $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ dit.; British Iron, 6 to 8; Rhymney Iron, 20 to 31; ditto new, 3 to 10.  |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| At the Eastern Archipelago Company extraordinary general meeting, on Thursday (Sir H. E. Lindsay in the chair), a resolution was unanimously passed, approving of the steps which were taken by the directors in regard to the legal proceedings carried on at the instance of Sir James Brooke, for a repeal of the company's charter, and ratifying all acts done by the directors, or under their authority, in connection with such proceedings. Another resolution was also unanimously carried, authorising an application for a new charter, and until such was obtained, empowering the directors to conduct the business in the same manner and with the same powers as they were conducted previous to the repeal of the charter. Votes of thanks were passed to Mr. Wise on his retirement from office as managing director; to the Earl of Albemarle, for his attention to the affairs of the company during the time he was a member of the board; and to Mr. Lindsay, for his uniform attention to the interests of the company. |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| At the Provincial Bank of Ireland general annual meeting, on Thursday (Sir James Weir Hogg in the chair), the directors' report, which was unanimously adopted, after congratulating the proprietors on the prosperity of Ireland during the past year, and the gradual expansion of the business of the bank, announced the intention of the directors to pay in July next a bonus or extraordinary dividend of 1% on each 100 <i>l.</i> share, and $\frac{1}{2}$ on each 10 <i>l.</i> share of the capital stock of the bank, in addition to the usual half-yearly dividend of 4 per cent., making the amount to be then paid 2 <i>l.</i> on each 100 <i>l.</i> share, and 1 <i>l.</i> on each 10 <i>l.</i> share; and they proposed also, as heretofore, to pay the property tax for the proprietors. The report was unanimously adopted; and thanks were voted to the local directors and officers, and to the chairman, directors, and officers of the London establishment. [A detailed report will be found in another column.]         |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| The arrivals at Swansea include—From Caldera, 163 tons of silver ore, and 145 tons of copper ore; from Coquimbo, 231 tons of copper regulus, 139 tons of copper bars, 470 tons of copper ore, also a cargo of copper ore.  |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| The <i>Highflyer</i> , just arrived from Adelaide, has 170 tons of copper ore on board, consigned to the English and Australian Copper Smelting Company.   |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Mr. Wm. Jones, 3, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, has just announced that he withdrew as a director of the Melbourne and Colonial House Investment Company on the 29th December last.  |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| <b>BLAST-FURNACE MANAGER WANTED.—WANTED, A COMPETENT PERSON TO SUPERINTEND THE WORKING OF TWO HOT-BLAST FURNACES in the county of Northumberland.—Apply to "B. N.," Post-office, Newcastle-on-Tyne.</b>  |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| <b>LAXEY MINING COMPANY, ISLE OF MAN.—FOR SALE ONE SHARE in the above MINING COMPANY.—Apply to JOHN PAUL, writer, Ayr, Scotland, with whom written offers must be lodged immediately.</b>  |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Ayr, May 18, 1854.   |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| <b>FOR SALE.—WEST POLBERRO.—Fifty Shares in this very promising mine; first sampling of 50 tons of copper ore on Tuesday last (see report, <i>Mining Journal</i>, May 13); Fifty Wheel Zion; Fifty Treburtun United; Twenty-five Castle Dinas; Twenty-five West Wheel Arthur. As the above shares, or part of them, must be disposed of, an early application is necessary.—Address, "A. B. C.," <i>Mining Journal</i> office, 26, Fleet-street, London.</b>   |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| <b>LEAD ORES.</b>  |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS OF NEWTONARNS LEAD ORE.  |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Doughlas, Isle of Man, May 17.   |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| <table> <tr> <td>John Bibby, Sons, and Co. (purchasers) .....</td><td>£14</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co. ....</td><td>14</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>John P. Eytton .....</td><td>14</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>W. J. Cookson and Co. ....</td><td>13</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pontiff and Wood .....</td><td>12</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>   |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  | John Bibby, Sons, and Co. (purchasers) ..... | £14            | 8              | 0           | Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co. .... | 14                | 0         | 0                     | John P. Eytton ..... | 14      | 0           | 0              | W. J. Cookson and Co. .... | 13      | 0     | 0            | Pontiff and Wood ..... | 12      | 0       | 0     |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| John Bibby, Sons, and Co. (purchasers) .....   | £14               | 8              | 0                     |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Sims, Williams, Nevill, and Co. ....   | 14                | 0              | 0                     |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| John P. Eytton .....   | 14                | 0              | 0                     |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| W. J. Cookson and Co. ....   | 13                | 0              | 0                     |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Pontiff and Wood .....   | 12                | 0              | 0                     |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Sold on the 17th May.  |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| <table> <tr> <td>Mines.</td><td>Tons.</td><td>Price per ton.</td><td>Purchasers.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Birch Aller .....</td><td>8</td><td>£15 7 0</td><td>Sims, Williams, &amp; Co.</td></tr> <tr> <td>ditto .....</td><td>2½</td><td>14 7 6</td><td>Tamar Company.</td></tr> </table>   |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  | Mines.                                       | Tons.          | Price per ton. | Purchasers. | Birch Aller .....                    | 8                 | £15 7 0   | Sims, Williams, & Co. | ditto .....          | 2½      | 14 7 6      | Tamar Company. |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Mines.   | Tons.             | Price per ton. | Purchasers.           |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Birch Aller .....  | 8                 | £15 7 0        | Sims, Williams, & Co. |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| ditto .....  | 2½                | 14 7 6         | Tamar Company.        |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Sold on the Mine in Derbyshire, 17th May.  |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| <table> <tr> <td>Peak United .....</td><td>20</td><td>£14 17 6</td><td>J. Royce.</td></tr> <tr> <td>ditto .....</td><td>3</td><td>12 12 6</td><td>ditto</td></tr> <tr> <td>Brightside .....</td><td>16½</td><td>16 3 0</td><td>ditto</td></tr> </table>  |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  | Peak United .....                            | 20             | £14 17 6       | J. Royce.   | ditto .....                          | 3                 | 12 12 6   | ditto                 | Brightside .....     | 16½     | 16 3 0      | ditto          |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Peak United .....  | 20                | £14 17 6       | J. Royce.             |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| ditto .....  | 3                 | 12 12 6        | ditto                 |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Brightside .....   | 16½               | 16 3 0         | ditto                 |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| <b>BLACK TIN.</b>  |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Sold on the 4th May.   |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| <table> <tr> <td>Mines.</td><td>Tons c. q. lb.</td><td>Price per ton.</td><td>Amount.</td><td>Purchasers.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Wheel Augusta ...</td><td>0 19 1 25</td><td>£69 7 6</td><td>£67 11 0</td><td>Boltho.</td></tr> <tr> <td>ditto .....</td><td>0 7 1 3</td><td>30 0 0</td><td>10 19 0</td><td>ditto</td></tr> <tr> <td>Bosorn .....</td><td>0 19 0 18</td><td>70 15 0</td><td>67 15 6</td><td>ditto</td></tr> <tr> <td>ditto .....</td><td>0 1 3 4</td><td>48 0 0</td><td>4 3 6</td><td>ditto</td></tr> <tr> <td>Fenrises Consols.</td><td>1 1 0 19</td><td>69 10 0</td><td>73 11 0</td><td>ditto</td></tr> <tr> <td>ditto .....</td><td>0 1 1 22</td><td>19 0 0</td><td>3 9 6</td><td>ditto</td></tr> </table>  |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  | Mines.                                       | Tons c. q. lb. | Price per ton. | Amount.     | Purchasers.                          | Wheel Augusta ... | 0 19 1 25 | £69 7 6               | £67 11 0             | Boltho. | ditto ..... | 0 7 1 3        | 30 0 0                     | 10 19 0 | ditto | Bosorn ..... | 0 19 0 18              | 70 15 0 | 67 15 6 | ditto | ditto ..... | 0 1 3 4 | 48 0 0 | 4 3 6 | ditto | Fenrises Consols. | 1 1 0 19 | 69 10 0 | 73 11 0 | ditto | ditto ..... | 0 1 1 22 | 19 0 0 | 3 9 6 | ditto |
| Mines.   | Tons c. q. lb.    | Price per ton. | Amount.               | Purchasers. |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Wheel Augusta ...  | 0 19 1 25         | £69 7 6        | £67 11 0              | Boltho.     |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| ditto .....  | 0 7 1 3           | 30 0 0         | 10 19 0               | ditto       |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Bosorn .....   | 0 19 0 18         | 70 15 0        | 67 15 6               | ditto       |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| ditto .....  | 0 1 3 4           | 48 0 0         | 4 3 6                 | ditto       |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Fenrises Consols.  | 1 1 0 19          | 69 10 0        | 73 11 0               | ditto       |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| ditto .....  | 0 1 1 22          | 19 0 0         | 3 9 6                 | ditto       |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
| Sold on the 12th May.  |                   |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |
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| Great Polgoth ...  | 4 9 2 13          |                |                       |             |  |  |  |  |  |  |                |                |             |                                      |                   |           |                       |                      |         |             |                |                            |         |       |              |                        |         |         |       |             |         |        |       |       |                   |          |         |         |       |             |          |        |       |       |



### Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the last year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**PORT PHILLIP GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—Sir: Some of the men have just returned by the *Marine*. They make grievous complaints against the manager, Mr. Bland, and state that all had left. I am surprised to hear that Mr. Ritchie, superintendent, was discharged very soon after his arrival, and that a Mr. Bland was sent out from England as a general manager of the company. They say everything has been stopped, and that Mr. Bland is acting as a merchant in Melbourne. How it is that Mr. Hopkins has allowed the shareholders' interest to be ruined by the mismanagement of the directors? We have a right to have some explanations on these matters. —A SHAREHOLDER: *City*, May 13.

**CRAWFORD COPPER MINE, MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.**—Sir: I will feel obliged if any of your correspondents could inform a shareholder in the above mine what is the reason it is not mentioned in your Share List? What is the amount of copper raised? and what are the prospects of a dividend? We have had too many calls, without reports or explanations. —P. G.

**THE CUMBERLAND GOLD MINES.**—Sir: I was extremely pleased with the candour displayed by Mr. Read in his letters, published in your Journal a few weeks back, respecting the Cumberland Mines. It is some time since we have heard from that gentleman, and, in common with others interested in the undertaking, I seek through you some information as to the progress being made—I say progress, for I have heard sideways that the difficulty experienced regarding the amalgamation has been removed, and that the precious metal is now being successfully extracted. —ONE INTERESTED: *May 19*.

**MINERAL WEALTH OF DERBYSHIRE.**—Sir: I hope to be in a position next week to impart to the public, through the medium of your Journal, the important information of the gold and silver discovery in Derbyshire; for the present, suffice it to say that it does exist at the Far Cliff Mine, beyond all doubt. —CORRESPONDENT: *May 18*.

**ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—Sir: It is all very fine for the Anglo-Californian directors' friend, Mr. Gresham, to say that they are all honourable men, and that Sir Henry Huntley is an honourable man: it may be very true, and I do not dispute it, but it does not prove that Sir Henry Huntley is any more fit to be superintendent of our mines, than the chairman of the board of directors is to take the command of the Baltic fleet. The directors hold amongst them half the shares, and I expect their friends hold the greater portion of the other half, whilst the rest are held in small numbers by the public; and what object the directors, whilst holding so large a stake in the concern, can have for retaining an incompetent man in the service of the company, to the prejudice of their less opulent constituents, I cannot imagine. Sir Henry Huntley is, I believe, in the royal navy; the best service her most gracious Majesty the Queen can render the shareholders in the Anglo-Californian Company is to call him into her service again, and thus prevent the necessity of our moving a vote of "no confidence," the first time the directors will give us a chance. A SHAREHOLDER IN THE ANGLO-CALIFORNIAN GOLD MINING COMPANY: *May 16*.

**SIR.**—In your Notice to Correspondents, I see "A Sufferer" (Bath) makes enquiry respecting the Yrkon River and Transvaal Mining Companies. I also notice you refer him to any mining broker. I fear "A Sufferer" will get but little information by following your advice, as these two companies are totally unknown in the market; indeed, they do not exist at all. I think, however, if "A Sufferer" will communicate with me, I can enlighten him as to where the money is gone; also, probably assist him to recover his deposit back. —W. S. HATCH: *Gracechurch-street*, May 19.

**"A Subscriber" (Clogher).**—Iron pyrites is very common in small disseminated crystals in all the primitive limestone; in larger crystals and masses in the same rock; and in nodules in the carboniferous shales of Tyrone and Derry.

**LIBERTY MINING COMPANY.**—Sir: In your Journal of to-day is a paragraph headed "Liberty Mining Company," but with which the company have no concern whatever. The paragraph in question refers to a motion made before Vice-Chancellor Stuart, in the case of Smith v. Lakeman, and it is there stated that the company purchased their mine from Mr. Smith, by giving him 10,000 of their shares, which is not only untrue, but absurd. The fact, as respects the case in question, seems to be that Mr. Smith placed 10,000 of the shares he had received in part payment from this company in Mr. Lakeman's hands for sale, and that a dispute having arisen between them, on this and other transactions, legal proceedings have been resorted to. —W. H. ROOD, Secretary: *Moorgate-street*, May 13.

**W. T. T.**—Capt. W. Hensley and his son, Capt. C. Hensley, have just returned to Cornwall, after being upwards of 10 months in Jamaica, actively engaged in making explorations.

**LAKE BATHURST.**—Sir: Will you allow me to ask, through your Journal, if Mr. Bagshaw, M.P. for Harwich, was chairman of the Lake Bathurst Company when the shares were abstracted from the box, and sold upon the Stock Exchange at 5s. premium, and now repudiated, or who was, if he was not? and if Mr. Denny was connected with this connection at that time? Mr. Denny, I believe, is connected with the honourable firm of Denny and Clark, East India merchants. And who Mr. Bevan is, prominently brought forward in this affair? —ABSENT: *Hastings*, May 18.

**S. B.**—In an action or plaint for the recovery of a call, the production of an entry in the cost-book, purporting to be a resolution of a general or special meeting, authorising such call, and signed by the chairman of the meeting, would be *prima facie* evidence of such call having been duly made.

**GOLD SPECULATION.**—Sir: I understand Mr. Berdan has left England for America, and that he has disposed of his patent gold-making machine to an English company for 50,000l. Is this true? I should like to know what Prof. Ansted and his party have to say for themselves. What has become of all the gold discovered in England by Mr. Calvert? I hope it is not all gone to the States, nor changed into lead. —OBSERVER: *Regent's-park*, May 18.

**"F." (Alfreton).**—Apply to Mr. W. Smith, C.E., 10, Salisbury-street, Adelphi, who can give the information required. The subject is attracting much attention just now, and, no doubt, some interesting results will follow.

**THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN GREAT BRITAIN.**—Sir: Alluding to the letter of "Minors," in your last week's Journal, I beg to point out that sample D, described as "quartz from the bottom of the hill," I obtained a just visible black speck, which, treated with aqua regia and proto-sulphate of iron, proved to be gold, but the quantity from 400 grs. could not have been weighed, as the metal delicate balance. On the other hand, some specimens of the iron pyrites from the vein yielded gold at the rate of 71 grs. per ton. —H. L. PATTERSON: *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, May 17.

**WEST GRANADA (OR VERACRUZ) GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—We expect to furnish our readers next week with a very favourable account of the progress making in the re-modelling of the company under another name.

**THE AGUA FRIA—QUARTZ ROCK.**—Sir: It is pleasant to think that, amidst all the trickery and corruption of gold mining companies generally, there are a few comprised of men actuated by the highest principles, and who, through all troubles and difficulties, have brought their concerns close to a successful result. The Agua Fria and Quartz Rock may be comprised in this number, and I trust every allowance will be made for their success not being fully confirmed by the last mail. —PRESERVER: *Brighton*, May 15.

**SMOKE-CONSUMING FURNACES.**—Sir: In your last Journal I find an article, headed "Universal Smoke-Consuming Furnace," which gives the description of a smoke-consuming furnace, invented and patented by Mr. Witty. I should be greatly obliged if any of your readers would inform me when Mr. Witty obtained his patent. —H. H.: *Hotels, Bristol*, May 18.

**"J. G." (Wolverhampton)** is thanked for his communication; we shall endeavour, as frequently as possible, to follow his suggestions.

**EAST BOBORN.**—Sir: I shall esteem it a great favour if you will allow me a short space in your valuable Journal, to call the attention of the shareholders to the great delay in the proceedings of this mine. It is somewhere near nine months since the engine was ordered, and the necessary buildings were commenced, yet we are told the engine-house is not yet completed, nor the engine even ready for delivery, by Messrs. Holman, the engineers. I understand this delay has arisen principally through some of the shareholders having neglected to pay their calls; and such effect have these defaults had, that the committee have actually suspended the works. The meetings have been regularly called every two months, but owing to the non-attendance of a sufficient number of shareholders, have had to be adjourned; whilst, on several occasions, much to the detriment of the interests of all concerned. It is surprising that such a spirit should exist in such a splendid adventure, for it is believed to be one of the best speculations in the county of Cornwall, if worked with energy and spirit. I trust the shareholders will bestir themselves, and not throw all the onus on the committee, but show them we are anxious that East Boborn shall be legitimately developed and worked, and that we will take an interest in its management; let them see at the meeting next Monday that we are all still alive to our own interests, and have thrown off our indifference. I hope these remarks may not be lost to the shareholders, but may create a livelier and more energetic spirit amongst them and the committee. —A SHAREHOLDER.

**"Inquirer."**—Any shareholder may withdraw himself from further liability by giving the secretary or purser notice in writing of such intention, and paying his proportion of all debts and liabilities incurred by the company previous to such notice of withdrawal, and to the end of the current month in which such notice shall be given. He must relinquish the whole of his shares, and all his right to any other property of the company.

**WREATH ZION MINING COMPANY.**—We are glad to find that hostilities have ceased between the London and Bath shareholders. Indeed, we understand that they were brought to a very satisfactory termination over a dinner, &c., on the same day on which the meeting was held. We know nothing about any trip to Greenwich on the occasion, the particulars of which an anonymous correspondent has sent us, and which, although very amusing, are not suited to our columns.

**CREDIT UNITED MINES.**—The delay in publishing the last report, we have ascertained, was the fault of the secretary.

**CARNEY WEST MINING COMPANY.**—We are requested to state that Captain James Hosking entirely coincides with the remarks of Mr. Lucas, in last week's Journal, on the management of this undertaking, and would be glad if a meeting of shareholders was convened, that some steps should be taken to save the property from ruin. Capt. Hosking, who is well acquainted with the district in which this set is situated, can be consulted by addressing to 7, Nag's Head-court, City.

**"An Adventurer."**—The cost-book is generally kept by the secretary or purser. It should be open to the inspection of shareholders at all reasonable times, and laid upon the table at each general meeting.

**VENTILATING COAL MINES.**—Mr. Robert Davison, of Bishop Auckland, is of opinion that to use forcing air-pump or pumps, worked by the steam-engine (such as are used at the iron-works to force the air into the smelting-furnace), and to convey the air from the pump by means of cast-iron pipes down the shaft, and under the roads in the mine, similar to gas conveyed through towns, a current could be conveyed through all the workings. In a mine ventilated on this plan an explosion would be, in a great measure, avoided; but should this occur, by breaking into any place where there was pent-up hydrogen gas, it could only be partial; and no death could take place from the carbonic acid gas, as the pipes being protected underground would continue blowing, and the men would have air on the instant after explosion. He likewise suggests that, as the only objection to this plan would be the expense, a sum of 25s. or 30s. per ton should be levied on the coals, to ensure health and safety to the valuable class of men—the coal miners. This should be borne by the proprietors, when the wealth of the coalowners is taken into consideration. Surely, it would be unfair still further to tax the consumer for one of the most absolute necessities of life.

**COST-BOOK SYSTEM.**—Sir: About six months since I purchased some shares in a mine in Cornwall, under the impression that dividends would shortly be declared, which the party from whom I obtained the transfer when I handed him over the cash, told me would be the case in a few months. Since then, shareholders received two notices of calls from the purser which, as I wished to have no further concern with the property, I did not pay, being willing to abide by the first loss. I am since informed that the committee have passed a resolution, handing over to the creditors a list of all those shareholders in arrears, in order that they may proceed against them. If this is legal, I can only say that the sooner the law is revised the better. If a Mining Exchange were established, where shares could be legally negotiated, as in Capel-coart, mining enterprise would be placed on a firmer basis, and the public would have greater confidence in these undertakings. —C.

**"B. F." (Oldham).**—Notwithstanding the great sacrifice of life which is constantly occurring on the several railways, yet in nearly every instance directors and superintendents appear to be opposed to any innovation on the old system. It is to be hoped that in a great measure Mr. Cardwell's bill will remedy this evil; but if it will be a considerable period before we have a complete code of railway legislation, if ever that desideratum is attained.

**"T. H." (Walsbrook).**—Several vessels have offered to take coals at a moderate rate, so that in all probability the smelting will be conducted this year without any hindrance whatever.

**"E." (Brighton).**—At the period when most of the companies were formed we drew public attention to the illegality of the constitution of the majority. This was not heeded; capital was supplied; the most accredited stocks have made us return; several of the others are in a most disgraceful condition—many screening themselves under the idea that as the companies were illegally constituted, they are not responsible; and, if so, the public have not subscribed to the conditions under which they took the shares. Offices are closed, directors are *non est*, and secretaries and clerks are complaining that their salaries are not paid; while bankrupt directors place in their schedules large amounts for attendance at boards, where no business has been transacted.

**"Z." (Dublin).**—The Grand Dushy of Baden Mining Company's smelting-works are proceeding rapidly; and by the middle of June they expect to have from 11,000 to 12,000 tons worth of silver and litharge ready for market.

**"A Shareholder" (Great Nugget).**—From all accounts, it would appear that the colonial shareholders have obtained the "lion's portion." The capital was subscribed for a specific purpose, and to our thinking, the directors have no power to divert it from its original purposes. Unless, however, the shareholders make a demonstration, it is not to be anticipated that the directors will offer to return any of the deposits, but manage the affairs of the association as they deem best. All those in the management are considered parties of the highest respectability, but the general distrust against all gold mining companies renders the public suspicious, even where good management and honest intentions are being carried out.

We have particularly to request that subscribers and others, in paying accounts, will send cheques or post-office orders, in preference to postage-stamps.

### THE COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER PRESS.

The publication by Government of the number of stamps issued to the respective Newspapers affords a fitting opportunity to acknowledge the very ample patronage we have received for our endeavours to make the MINING JOURNAL worthy of public support.

The steady progress in Circulation is the best evidence of appreciation; while the considerable increase of our Correspondents, in all parts of the world, shows that the interest in the objects to which the MINING JOURNAL, RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, is more particularly devoted is not confined to this country; and the repeated assurances of approval we receive, lead to the fair expectation that, as the same spirited and independent system of management is pursued, we may well rely on a continuous increase of our supporters and circulation.

The following list will show that the number published of the MINING JOURNAL surpasses that of the entire Railway press:—

| Newspapers.             | 1851.   | 1852.   | 1853.   |
|-------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| MINING JOURNAL.....     | 118,750 | 147,000 | 200,032 |
| RAILWAY TIMES.....      | 86,530  | 81,000  | 88,300  |
| HERAPATH'S JOURNAL..... | 119,100 | 121,004 | 82,132  |
| RAILWAY RECORD.....     | 28,350  | 25,500  | 19,475  |
| RAILWAY GAZETTE.....    | 7,900   | 7,500   | 4,500   |
|                         | 241,880 | 235,004 | 191,427 |
| MINING JOURNAL.....     | 118,750 | 147,000 | 200,032 |

The other Commercial Newspapers may be thus classed,—also showing the circulation of the MINING JOURNAL to be considerably more than all of them put together:—

| Newspapers.                 | 1851.   | 1852.   | 1853.   |
|-----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| LONDON COMMERCIAL RECORD .. | 36,330  | 35,600  | 41,250  |
| THE REPORTER.....           | 24,881  | 12,075  | 32,550  |
| JOURNAL OF COMMERCE.....    | 23,000  | 21,000  | 27,500  |
| LONDON MERCANTILE JOURNAL.. | 17,500  | 19,300  | 15,500  |
| THE MERCHANT.....           | 23,000  | 18,000  | 14,000  |
|                             | 121,688 | 105,975 | 130,800 |
| MINING JOURNAL.....         | 118,750 | 147,000 | 200,032 |

## THE MINING JOURNAL

### Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, MAY 20, 1854.

It is considered by many observers of events a subject of interesting speculation to reflect and calculate upon the probable effects which our struggle with the gigantic power of the Russian empire may produce, if protracted to any distant period, upon mining prospects, and the trade generally in the mineral products of this country. We all know that the spirit of commercial speculation invariably graduates according to the scale of the rise or fall in the funds; and we feel that the depression which has existed for many months, in the apprehension of actual hostilities being declared, has sensibly and seriously operated upon the share market, and injuriously affected all transactions of that description. Men's minds were so fully prepared by the dilatory negotiations and ceaseless efforts to secure peace—we were so long in the transition state between suspense and certainty—than an open declaration of war, and the actual commencement of naval operations, have as yet produced but little change in our mercantile relations. Freights, it is said, have risen; but this is a necessary consequence of the Government having taken up such large quantities of steam and other shipping for the transport of troops and horses for the artillery and cavalry services, and for the carriage of stores. The great demand for seamen to man the fleets, and the inducements held out by Government to the seafaring classes to join vessels of war, must to a certain extent tell on the rates of freight; and we conceive it an exercise of wise policy to permit the natives of Finland who have been captured in the prizes taken in the Baltic, to enter as foreign sailors for the coasting trade of England, thus to some extent mitigating the evil of an inadequate supply of our own native seamen. The advance in freights may be traced to many causes, irrespective of war: even before it was declared, we find in the statistical tables just published by the Board of Trade, a marked decrease in Russian tonnage clearing inwards into British ports; in the three months ending the 31st of April, 1853, compared with the same month in the present year, they stand thus:—

| Ships.      | Tonnage. | Ships.      | Tonnage. |
|-------------|----------|-------------|----------|
| In 1853, 74 | 19,850   | In 1854, 32 | 9536     |

We have at the same time an increased demand for our shipping in the Baltic for the supply of coals to the steam fleet.

We are told that antimony—a metal now almost exclusively brought from the island of Borneo, in the Indian Archipelago—has risen from between 6s. and 10s. per ton to 55s. or 60s.—a rise attributed to the advance in freights. During the last year, antimony produced from the Trewether Mine, in Cornwall, where lodes of it still exist, sold as high as 80s. per ton. The antimony of Borneo is 25 per cent. more pure, and even with the recent advance is vastly below the war price of that mineral.

So long as the state of war shall exist, the demand for shipping must continue, as well for the pressing exigencies of the State, as to satisfy the increasing requirements of our territorial possessions in the colonies, which we believe are too numerous, too remote, and too secure, to be detrimentally influenced by it.

In estimating the effects likely to be produced upon our trade by the former wars in which we were engaged, our contests with France and the United States furnish but few circumstances from which any analogy can be derived. In the first place, France and America were both naval powers, and from the risk and apprehension of privateers, single ships were not permitted to go alone to sea, and large fleets of vessels were in the habit of assembling together, and sailing under convoy. This system

necessarily increased the expense of every article for which shipping was required, and the peril of capture tended, of course, to augment the cost of insurance, and also the rate of freights. Increased charges upon these heads were not, however, so oppressively felt during the profuse and extravagant war expenditure sustained for years by an issue of paper money; but Russia is not such a maritime power as is likely to endanger or derange our shipping, and the present will probably not be so protracted a contest as to require any serious alteration in our currency or monetary system. Steam, too, was wholly unknown during our former wars; and while its gigantic power has, through the agency of the screw, furnished new means of decisive action, and of bringing to bear the improved engines of destruction which we owe to the combined exertions of modern science and skill, it also affords security to the exigencies of peaceful trade. We have also this distinction—that if art has succeeded in rendering the appliances and machinery of modern warfare more formidable, it has also mercifully endowed it with the capacity of more summary, certainly, and speedily, terminating its evils.

This train of reasoning, and these observations, are applicable to every branch of trade, and we see nothing to exempt from the general rule the trade relating to mining and mineral operations. If other trades suffer by the war, these branches would share with the rest a common lot, but we believe that we speak the general feeling of the commercial world when we state that apprehensions do not exist of alarming consequences in any department to the general trade of the country. If there be increased demand, the mineral trade will rise with the increased prosperity of every other branch. Military operations on a large scale must stimulate the lead mines, the launching and commissioning of more large ships must create a demand for copper, and our iron foundries must be in still more active requisition from the same cause. It is highly probable that the Government supplies of all the munitions of war in the arsenals and dockyards of the country are at present great, possibly sufficient to meet all claims upon them; but the day must sooner or later arrive when the necessary wear and tear of war, and the waste resulting from it, must be replaced and supplied by fresh contracts, and by the exercise of the industry and activity which they necessarily create.

The consequences to which we have thus referred are natural, and must be obvious to every mind; but we confess that the examples of former wars furnish but little materials to enable us to judge of the probable effects of the present on the two branches of commercial affairs to the interests of which we are most peculiarly devoted. Railways and iron ships are both the creations of the peace which we have so long and so happily enjoyed: to the comparatively recent requirements of the former may be attributed the unparalleled advance of the iron trade of Great Britain. When we compare its pigmy proportions during the war with its present gigantic attitude, and daily increasing stature, it will be at once admitted that it is impossible to draw from its position during a former period of war any deductions whatever, by analogy, in reference to its future prospects. By the most accurate return which we have been able to meet with, it appears that the entire number of tons of iron produced in Great Britain in 1788 was only 68,000, and the number of furnaces at work was only 85. In eight years after—that is, in 1796, the commencement of the fourth year of the war—the produce of iron in Great Britain had increased to 125,000 tons, and the number of furnaces to 121. In the ten years succeeding, the produce doubled, having reached in 1806 to 250,000 tons. Let us, however, compare this with the present state of the trade, and the contrast will appear perfectly astounding. It was stated by Mr. S. H. BACKWELL, a very competent authority, in a lecture delivered by him at the Walsall Institution, on the 10th of April last, that the quantity of iron (1,800,000 tons) exported last year from this kingdom was three times the entire quantity made 28 years ago; but he also, at the same time, confidently assured his auditors that the increased resources of the country were quite sufficient to meet its increased requirements. He further stated that three millions of tons of iron would be manufactured in England during the present year, which would require eight millions of tons of iron ore to be raised, from 12 to 14 millions of tons of coal, two millions of tons of lime, besides several millions of tons of other materials, for its manufacture. There was, he added, every reason to expect that the demand would progressively increase in the same ratio for the next 25 years as it had increased for the last. The official returns of the declared value of our exports for the month ending the 5th of March last sustain the views thus put forward, and while indicating, in reference to mineral productions, an advance in price and value, they also exhibit a great enlargement in production. We have thus, under the head of coal and culm, an increase in value from 98,124l. for that month in 1853, to 198,056l. for the same month in 1854. The requirements of our steam armaments at sea may, perhaps, to some extent account for this increase; but we have the export value of hardware and cutlery, which in that month of last year amounted to 310,937l., increased in the same month of the present year to 374,339l.; that of machinery, from 105,602l. to 193,281l.; and that of metals, from 1,269,917l. to 1,662,516l., being an advance on the month which, sustained, would amount to nearly four millions and a half on the year. We are safe, therefore, in assuming that such a trade as this, however it may be increased, has nothing to apprehend from the vicissitudes of war.

The same tables from the statistical department of the Board of Trade also exhibit a very marked increase in our exports of metallic produce and manufactures for the three months ending the 5th of April, 1854, even as compared with the exports in the corresponding months of 1853:—

|  | 1853.     | 1854.     |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Machinery and millwork—viz., steam-engines and parts of steam-engines—declared value | 96,513    | 119,163   |
| Of all other sorts.....  | 234,115   | 347,712   |
| Metals—viz., pig-iron.....   | 146,890   | 276,967   |
| Bar, bolt, and rod.....  | 1,149,981 | 1,368,568 |
| Wire.....  | 47,087    | 41,991    |
| Cast-iron.....   | 110,419   | 172,419   |
| Wrought, of all sorts.....   | 508,275   | 712,317   |
| Steel, unwrought.....  | 143,139   | 109,756   |
| Copper in bricks and pigs.....   | 99,064    | 108,333   |
| Sheets, nails, &c., including mixed or yellow metal for sheathing.....               | 292,182   | 280,437   |
| Wrought, of all sorts.....   | 23,775    | 20,134    |
| Brass, of all sorts.....   | 22,859    | 22,767    |
| Lead.....  | 75,493    | 101,150   |
| Tin, unwrought.....  | 10,600    | 33,750    |
| Tin plates.....  | 412,140   | 208,721   |

The only important metallic importations are those of copper and tin, and for the same periods we find them to range thus:—

|   | 1853.  | 1854.  |
|---|--------|--------|
| Copper ore and regulus, in tons.....              | 5,566  | 12,119 |
| Copper, unwrought and part wrought, cwts.....     | 15,207 | 7,881  |
| Tin, in blocks, ingots, bars, or slabs, cwts..... | 5,379  | 2,991  |

The copper trade is, perhaps, the branch of metallic trade next in importance to that of iron. The war had early given considerable activity to the mining trade of Cornwall; for we find that in the year 1800 the number of mines worked in that duchy was 99, of which 45 were of copper, 18 of copper and tin, 2 of lead, 1 of lead and silver, 1 of copper and silver, 1 of silver, 1 of copper and cobalt, 1 of tin and cobalt, and 1 of antimony. A review of the mining trade of Cornwall at the present day will exhibit a great advance, and we must remember that many mines are now in active operation in other districts which were then undisturbed and unknown. The public at that period took comparatively little interest in mining operations; statistics were but little understood—the taste for them and their study have been one of recent introduction: even at the present day, except in the columns of this Journal, it is difficult to procure any accurate information; but mining records of those days do not exist. Mr. COLQUHOUN, however, in his celebrated work on the *Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire*, published in 1814, near the close of the war, returned the annual value of property in mines and minerals at nine millions, a sum, considering that mines of coal, iron, and copper, were included, even then considered too low, and far below the present estimate.

The earliest date during the last war at which we have been able to find any return of the amount and value of copper ore raised in Cornwall was in 1799, in which year the quantity sold was 51,273 tons of ore, which produced 4423 tons 5 cwt. 3 qrs. 27 lbs. of fine copper. The value of the ore was 469,664l. 8s., and the average standard 1217 5s. The year 1801 was the first after the Union with Ireland, and the number of tons of ore raised was 55,981, which produced 5187 tons 0 cwt. 3 qrs. of pure copper; the value of the ore being 476,313l. 1s., and the average standard 1337 3s. 6d. In 1805, the year of Nelson's great naval victory at Trafalgar, the number of tons of ore raised was 78,452, which produced 6234 tons 5 cwt. 0 qrs. 6 lbs. of pure copper; the value of the ore being 862,410l. 16s., and the average standard 1691 16s. In 1816, the year after the battle of Waterloo, and the termination of the war, we find the number of tons of ore raised in Cornwall to be 78,483, producing 6525 tons 6 cwt. 3 quarters 25 lbs. of pure copper; the value of the ore being 552,813l. 8s. 6d., and the average standard 1171 16s. The average year



be considered to have been, in the several succeeding years, materially influenced by what was termed the revolution from a state of war to a state of peace, and to have declined considerably. It may well be assumed, that with fleets sweeping every sea, the requirements of copper were immense, and we have official authority that the number of sheets of copper manufactured in one year during the war, at Portsmouth, amounted to 300,000, weighing over 12,000 tons. We are not aware that any official return exists, either of the supply or consumption of copper at present in our dockyards, and it is probable that Government would, in the exercise of a wise discretion, prudently decline to furnish information on the subject.

The only deduction which, in our minds, can be safely drawn, either from the experience of the past, or from the most deliberately considered calculations as to the future, seems to be that the war is not likely to have any peculiar influence to the injury of the mining and metallic interests, which must not effect, even more sensibly, other branches of trade. Increased taxation follows the equipment of large armaments, both by sea and land, but the public burdens thus increased, falling equally, must be cheerfully borne by all. We have a naval and military alliance with France, long our great opponent; but we have a commercial alliance also, and to the latter may, perhaps, be traced the advance in the value and the increase in the production of iron. The iron and copper trades have fair grounds for anticipating that if the war progresses for a time our Government must call for additional supplies of both, and it is far from an idle speculation to contemplate that similar demands on the part of France, in alliance with us for a common object, will require for their accomplishment the energy and capital of England.

The report of the Commissioners appointed by the Crown to enquire into the existing state of the Corporation of the City of London, and to collect information respecting its constitution, order, and government, together with the minutes of evidence, &c., presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of her Majesty, has just been printed. This voluminous publication contains no less than 875 closely printed pages, and that portion of it which comprises the report bears the eminent signatures of HENRY LABOUCHERE, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, and Chief Secretary for Ireland; of Sir JOHN PATTERSON, long distinguished as a judge of the Court of Queen's Bench; and of CORNWALL LEWIS, who had been previously a commissioner in other important enquiries. The authority which had been conferred upon her Majesty's Commissioners was very extensive, authorising them "to enquire into the existing state of the Corporation of the City of London, and to collect information respecting its constitution, order, and government;" and "also into the nature and amount of its income and revenue, from whatever source derived, and into the management and expenditure of the same." In aid of this very extended investigation thus conferred to the Commissioners, no less than 168 witnesses were examined; but the report very fairly states that, as the reporters of the public press and other persons were admitted during the examinations, and as facilities were afforded to the City authorities for obtaining, day by day, authentic notes of the evidence, the witnesses connected with the Corporation were fully apprised of the statements which had been made by the previous witnesses, and were thus enabled to afford such explanations relative to the system of the Corporation, or the conduct of its governors and officers, as seemed to them requisite. It may, therefore, be fairly assumed that the Corporation, or its officials, have no ground whatever for complaining of the manner in which this searching investigation has been conducted.

The entire metropolis is formed of 36 registration districts, its greatest dimensions being in length 11 and 15 miles, containing within those limits an area of 78,029 acres, with 305,933 inhabited houses, while the population, which was 958,863 in 1801, had in 1851 increased to 2,362,236. The area of the City of London proper is only 723 acres, which contained in 1851, 14,693 inhabited houses; and although its population in 1801 amounted to 128,833, in 1851 it had only increased to 129,128, and its assessment was 953,110*l.* in 1852. The area included within the boundaries of the City of London forms, therefore, but a small portion of the entire metropolitan district, but still it is the only part of the metropolis which has a municipal corporation. It must, however, be admitted that its importance in relation to the rest of the metropolis arises, not from its area or its population, or even its rateable property, but from its central position, and from the magnitude of the mercantile and pecuniary transactions which are daily carried on within its limits. The Municipal Corporation Act has now been the law of the land for nearly 20 years, but London had been excluded from its operation. If the procedure of the Legislature in that measure had been taken as a precedent, the corporate constitution would not only have been altered, and the present boundaries of the City extended until they had surrounded the metropolis, but by this process an area of 723 acres would have been converted into an area of 78,029, a population of 129,128 into a population of 2,362,236, and an assessment of 953,110*l.* into a gross assessment of 9,964,348*l.* The Commissioners, however, conceive that the enormous numbers of the population, and the vast magnitude of the interests which would be under the care of such a municipal body, would render its administration a work of great difficulty; besides that, the bi-section of London by the Thames furnishes an additional reason for not placing the whole town under a single municipal corporation.

The Commissioners disapprove of the exclusive privileges which the Corporation possesses and exercises, affecting trade. The Municipal Reform Act had established the practical principle that, notwithstanding any custom or by-law of a corporation, "every person in any borough may keep my shop for the sale of all lawful wares or merchandise, by wholesale or retail, and use every lawful trade, occupation, mystery, and handicraft, for hire, gain, sale, or otherwise, within every borough." If the Legislature thought fit to abolish the trade privileges and monopolies which were possessed by the country corporations, the same measure is applicable, on still stronger grounds, to the same classes of exclusion in the City of London, inasmuch as the latter is the great centre of English commerce, "and it is, therefore, peculiarly important that all the operations of trade should be freed from needless and vexatious restrictions within its limits." The report proposes to extend this enactment, both in its letter and its spirit, to the London Corporation. Following up this principle, we find amongst others, these several recommendations:—"That all regulations prohibiting persons not free of the City from carrying on any trade, or using any handicraft, within the City be abolished." "That the metage of grain, fruit, and other measurable goods, be no longer compulsory." "That the fellowship of porters be dissolved, and that other privileges of porters be abolished." And "that the exclusive privileges of the company of watermen and lightermen on the River Thames be abolished." These reforms, thus recommended by the weight of high authority, when carried out, as they assuredly must be, will have the effect of sweeping away the last remaining traces of antiquated and oppressive monopolies from our civic institutions.

We have on previous occasions strongly reprobated the system of local taxation, which enabled the circumscribed limits of the City to impose heavy taxation on the coal required for the supply of all the metropolitan districts; taxation which presses heavily on every class interested in the coal trade, as well as on the comforts of the great masses of population dependent on it for fuel. The Corporation formerly claimed a metage duty on coal, which was subsequently commuted to a duty on the ton, and there are now three duties on coal imported either by land or water into a district extending 20 miles from and around the General Post-Office. The first of these is a duty of 4*d.* per ton, which in 1862 will revert to a duty of 4*d.* per chaldron, and the net produce of this tax, after deducting drawback, expenses of collection, &c., was, in 1852, 54,141*l.*, which is charged for the Cannon-street improvement, with a principal sum of 580,000*l.*, besides a compensation to coal meters, which in 1852 amounted to 7336*l.* A sum of 20,000*l.* was in that year appropriated to pay interest on the permanent charge, the Corporation retaining the balance. The second coal duty is 8*d.* per ton, the net produce of which was, in the same year, 113,599*l.*, which, together with an annual payment of 11,500*l.* from the City estate, a small duty on wine and some other petty sources of income, constitutes a fund denominated "The London Bridge Approaches Duties Fund." The deductions amounted in the above year to 12,200*l.*, and the surplus of 113,374*l.* was payable to the Commissioners of Works, in liquidation of loans raised and charges upon the fund. When that charge shall be satisfied a charge of 88,000*l.* for improvements at Clerkenwell will succeed, and it is calculated that the fund cannot be clear before July, 1862, in which year the 8*d.* coal duty either wholly, or in part, ceases. The third duty is 1*d.* per ton, the net produce of which was, in 1852, 14,397*l.*, all now payable to the Commissioners of Works for Metropolitan Improvements, but the duty itself expires in 1862. The gross amount of these duties, deducting drawback and costs of collection in 1852, amounted to

179,871*l.* levied on all coal brought within the 20 miles district, exceeding in size all precincts under metropolitan boards or authorities, even that of the Postmaster-General; an extent which would be great even if the limits of the London Corporation were continuous with those of the existing metropolis. As the Corporation represents only a small portion of the metropolis, Parliament has constituted it as a trustee for at least 9-13ths of the amount, and while the report approves of the application of a portion of the fund to the Cannon-street improvements, "a work of general metropolitan importance," it concludes by recommending that the coal duties now collected by the Corporation of London so long as they remain in force, be under the administration of a Metropolitan Board of Works, to be created and composed of members deputed to it from each metropolitan municipal body, including the Common Council of the City, "and that in case the coal duties, which expire in 1862, should not be renewed, the 4*d.* duty now levied on behalf of the City should cease at the same time." A regard for creditors, who have advanced their money on the faith of these oppressive duties, doubtless influenced the Commissioners in sanctioning the continuance of this heavy taxation for eight years to come, but this report will be notice, not only by the Corporation, but by the public, that the City duties on coal are doomed.

Another branch of the report refers to the conservancy of the river, which has been already the subject of parliamentary investigation, and in which the coal trade is deeply interested. A suit is now pending between the Crown and the Corporation respecting the ownership of the bed of the river between high and low water mark; but it appears "That the Crown had agreed to grant its rights to the Corporation on condition that the monies obtained by grants of land on the shores of the river be applied wholly, or in part, to the improvement of the navigation." The tonnage duties now leviable on vessels in the Port of London are stated to be moderate, the entire revenue from tonnage rates, and interest on stock having in 1852 been 19,476*l.*; but, in case it should be found insufficient for the maintenance of the port, it is suggested that it might be desirable to increase the rates of the tonnage dues for this purpose. The report, however, advises that the principal control of the navigation of the Thames should be vested in a board composed of the Lord Mayor, the First Lord of the Admiralty, the President of the Board of Trade, the First Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and the Deputy-Master of the Trinity House. It further recommends that they should be empowered to employ persons having the requisite professional knowledge for performing the detailed administration; and, in order that their duties should be efficiently discharged, that the Thames Navigation Board should have an adequate fund at its disposal. The report embraces a variety of other subjects; but the space we have devoted to those portions of it which specially refer to the interests in which we feel peculiarly concerned, precludes us from considering the varied other topics to which it refers, or the recommendations which accompany them. A proposal for a summary transfer of local authority to the heads of departments in the Administration will, in the eyes of many, appear open to grave objections, and we anticipate a strenuous resistance to the passive surrender of rights which have existed for centuries, and the extinction of a system of self-government under which the management of the Thames has enabled London to attain its present pre-eminence amongst the commercial cities of the world. Few, however, will be found to dissent from the concluding paragraph of the report, in which the Commissioners hope "to be permitted to add, that while they have abstained from recommending an extension of the boundaries of the City, by which it would include the entire metropolis, they have proposed such an arrangement as will enable the Corporation to form a part of a general metropolitan system."

It is with pleasure we direct the attention of our readers to a communication, in the SUPPLEMENT to this day's Journal, On the Mines and Minerals of America, by an old correspondent, Mr. C. S. RICHARDSON, mining engineer. The district here reported upon is Connecticut, and a practical sketch is given of the workings of several of the lodes which are there in operation. It may be remembered that on the 25th Feb. we likewise published a paper from Mr. RICHARDSON, On the Geology and Mineralogy of the Northampton District, Massachusetts. This was accompanied with a section of the strata, and we have been promised by the same gentleman that, as it is his intention to proceed through the United States, a series of papers will from time to time be forwarded. Hitherto the reports that have come to hand from the United States have either been too meagre, or so extravagantly coloured, that suspicion has been engendered, and speculation paralysed. The publication of the mining capabilities of the country by a practical man is a desideratum that has long been required; and although the geological and mineralogical qualities of the western hemisphere are known from the reports of scientific men who have heretofore inspected them, yet up to the present period no practical digest has been submitted to the public; and while it will afford valuable information here, it cannot but fail, by its increased publicity, to tend to develop mining adventure in the "Great Republic."

We have already on various occasions referred to the highly-interesting and important subject of the existence of coal within a workable depth beneath the secondary strata, at a point nearer London than the present most southern coal fields. In the Journal of the 18th February last we have inserted a communication from our respected correspondent, Mr. JOSEPH HOLDSWORTH, one so capable of discussing the matter; and having this week the pleasure of presenting to our readers, in the SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, another elaborate paper on the subject from the pen of the same author, we now propose to make a few remarks on an undertaking closely allied to the practical details of the question.

Some years ago the projected NORTHAMPTON UNION COAL AND MINING COMPANY was formed for the purpose of exploring the strata for coal in the parish of Kingsthorpe, in Northamptonshire, about 65 miles north of London. During the progress of this spirited enterprise, Mr. HOLDSWORTH was invited to state his sentiments on the subject, who accordingly attended a meeting at the Peacock Inn, Northampton, and delivered an appropriate address. He stated, that had the promoters, when first they commenced their labours, appealed to a merely scientific geologist for information, he would certainly have so alarmed and disheartened them, by his description of the thickness and number of the geognostic depositions geologically overlying the red marl formation at Northampton, that they would have thrown down their mining implements in despair, and in all probability ever after have believed with others the utter impossibility of reaching even that formation, which, however, their patience and perseverance had then brought to light. He considered that, in order to form a just estimate of this important, this national desideratum it would be necessary to glance at the analogous evidence presented by sober Nature; "in fact, in this peculiar instance, it is the only means in our power of coming to any right or rational conclusion: for, in the necessarily total absence here of all those actual local indications by which the presence of coal is at once ascertained in the great mining districts, this estimate can alone be founded on general geological principles. In numerous places in this kingdom most ample evidence may be obtained of the vast continuous extent of the great independent coal formation. In the counties of Durham and Northumberland, we find it occupying an area of 837 square miles! (of which it is calculated 105 are excavated,) and thence disappearing beneath the magnesian limestone and red marl formation till it is again seen in the vicinity of Leeds, from which place it trends to Nottingham, a distance of fifty miles, and there again merges beneath the red marl only, which now conceals it till we reach Leicester-shire, and there, independently of its denuded or exposed tracts, it is wrought to great extent and profit beneath the aforementioned siliferous formation. In Warwickshire we again find the coal measures under similar circumstances to the last mentioned, and at length altogether disappearing beneath the great secondary formations of the midland counties. And now, let me ask, who will be bold enough to assert—after having duly contemplated the vast geographical extent of the grand carboniferous chain to which we have alluded—that those coal measures are not co-extensively, at least, continued beneath the secondary depositions just adverted to? In the more northern and central parts of England, as has been particularly, we find the coal formation presenting itself to the surface in large denuded areas, or merging beneath the new red sandstone; from the surface of which, and even from that of the lias and oolites in the south-western counties, it is advantageously wrought. With what possible show of justice, then, are we to disbelieve—nay, doubt—the presence in the more southern or south-eastern parts of the kingdom, or to attempt to ascribe limits to its as yet unproved subterranean wanderings? Surely we are not the more to doubt its existence there, because Nature happens in those districts to have effectually concealed it from our sight by the accumulated deposits of more recent periods?"

Mr. HOLDSWORTH related a circumstance bearing a striking analogy

to those characterising the Kingsthorpe enterprise:—At a village called Woodhall, five miles from Horncastle, a very spirited trial for coal had been made, which, by sinking and boring, had reached a depth of 380 yards, where it was stopped solely from want of funds. At this depth, in the red marl formation, a powerful saline spring was discovered. Dr. BOLTON, of Horncastle, analysed the water, and finding it possessed valuable mineral properties, advised Mr. HODGKIN, of Tixover, the proprietor, to erect ample accommodation for invalids, which was so effectually adopted, that from 800*l.* to 900*l.* a year clear income was realised from invalids alone. He had the satisfaction of feeling that, in the estimation of well-informed geologists, the promoters might, with an ardour bordering on enthusiasm, continue, on the most rational and encouraging grounds, their important operations.

Notwithstanding the favourable prospects of the sinking at the time this address was delivered, the enterprise was obliged to be abandoned, the engines being too small, and the funds failing. We are happy, however, to say, there is now a prospect of the undertaking being further prosecuted by a new company, now in course of formation, who will proceed to work under more favourable auspices; the shaft being already some 20 or 30 feet into the red marl formation, they will have all the benefit of the former outlay, and, probably, have but a very short distance to sink before they reach the real coal measures. We recommend a thoughtful perusal of the paper on the subject which will appear in our next.

#### STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

MAY 18.—The past week has produced no new feature in our market, a dullness pervading all descriptions of stock, while the transactions in shares are "few and far between." The only activity which may be said to have manifested itself with the members of our Stock Exchange has been confined to the annual gastronomic display following the election of officers, committee, &c., which went off with the usual *relat*.

Consols have ranged between 87 and 87½, the last price quoted being 87½; the business, however, whether for money or account, has been extremely limited. It may be well here to remark on the quoted prices in Dublin, which will be found to differ with those on your Exchange, and without explanation might possibly give rise to the impression that it was an error of the press, or negligence on the part of your correspondent, and to place this matter in its true light it is well that I should mention one or two points touching our movements here. In the first place, our 'Change time is limited to three-quarters of an hour each day—viz., from half-past two until a quarter past three. The number of members (who are under heavy securities) does not exceed 30. Our account days are monthly. In quoting the prices of the Funds—say, Consols—you will find, for instance, that while they range 88½ in London, our price is 87½, the difference being generally thus accounted for:—With you the price of the Funds carries the current dividend; while with us a calculation is made as to the interest which has arisen since the payment of the preceding dividend: thus, at the expiration of 13 weeks—or, say one quarter—there would be 15*s.* allowed in the price, a dividend to such amount having accrued on the stock so purchased; while with you the money price is 87½, I will suppose when the books close for the dividend would be quoted 88½, ex. div. I merely explain this to set those right who may not understand our Irish system. Your London prices are transmitted by magnetic telegraph twice a day, generally at half-past eleven and half-past one, and of course guide us as to our market.

Bank of Ireland stock has been dealt in at 208 and 207; Provincial Bank shares (25*l.* paid) at 48½; National Bank shares have advanced 1 per cent.—viz., from 23½ to 24½ (22*l.* 10*s.* paid), with buyers at the last quotation.

In Railways, transactions have been chiefly in Belfast Junctions, Great Southern and Western, Midland Great Western, the former at 42½, the second at 44½, 45, 44½, and the latter at 42½, 43½, 43. Kingstown stock has declined from 170 to 160, at which latter price several sales have taken place. Dublin and Wicklow (5*l.* 10*s.* paid), 5½.

There has been but little business done in Mining Shares, with the exception of those of the Mining Company of Ireland, which have been in fair demand at rather improved prices—viz., from 16½ to 17½ (7*l.* paid). On the other hand, the shares of the General Mining Company for Ireland are at this moment a drug on the market, and will doubtless remain so until after the forthcoming meeting, when some explanation of the present state of the company, and the prospects it presents, will be laid before the proprietors; some few shares have changed hands at 2½ (2*l.* 10*s.* paid), at which price there are sellers. The following abstract of the accounts to be submitted at the meeting, on the 4th of June, will best explain its present position. The balance-sheet shows on debtor side—Balance brought forward from last account, 1652*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*, to which is to be added, sales of ore, 3995*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and transfer fees, 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; making a total to the credit of the company of 5659*l.* 15*s.* 3*d.*. To this is to be added, receipts on calls, 1895*l.* 15*s.*, and a loan of 1500*l.*, or 3895*l.* 15*s.*; making together, 9554*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*. On the contra, or credit side, the first item is—office expenses, allowance to directors, &c., 473*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.*; registry fees, 12*l.* 8*s.*; expended on the mines, 6098*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*. Current accounts carried to the credit of the company, 2106*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*, including remittances for current monthly cost, ores in transitu, and other items treated as cash balances; in addition to which is—balance at bankers, 365*l.* 4*s.* 11*d.*; making a total of 9055*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*. It will thus be seen that the mines have not yielded an adequate return, when compared with the outlay. There is an absence of statement of assets and liabilities, so that it is impracticable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. There are no advices from the mines this week, the resident agent being in Cornwall.

There has been a good deal said on the subject of one of your English companies, formed for working Irish mines, or scrip, which I suppose is considered by you as the same thing on the London market. The Bandon Barytes and Copper Mining Company has been formed for the last two months, and I believe some hundreds of shares were taken up in this city, but up to the present time no scrip has been issued. True it is that bargains have been made in your market, if we are to judge from quoted prices, but nothing is doing, or likely to be done here, until every thing is fair and above board. Deposits have been paid, and any business must have been done for the account, or, as you term it, I believe, "the delivery." This is not exactly the way to inspire confidence. The announcement in the advertising columns of the Journal, of the supply of barytes, and the limited application of this article, would lead one to suppose that a capital of 21,000*l.*, with a premium of 13,125*l.*, was rather an excessive price, without the demand will equal the supply, which latter, from the representations made, would appear to be superabundant. Perhaps some of your correspondents could enlighten us on the extent of demand and uses to which it is applied, beyond that of admixture with white lead. There is nothing doing here in these shares, except grumbling at the way things are done in London. In Lackanore shares several transactions have taken place during the week at 10*s.* per share, being 50 per cent. discount, or 10,000*l.* less than the amount paid, although the company has declared a dividend, and reports speak well of its operations and prospects. If the tongue of rumour, however, is to be believed, "there is something rotten in the state of Denmark," and certain enquiries are said to be on the tapis. I believe the mine is a good one, and fairly managed; whether that can be said as regards the alteration of the shares, and the first movements, when dividends were declared to the extent of 1000*l.*, before any ore was sold, is quite another thing.

Some talk has been going on in the City with reference to the Irish Beet-Sugar Company, and it is with sincere regret we hear that differences of a serious nature exist between the manager and the board of directors (London). There are sufficient difficulties to contend with, as regards the introduction of any new branch of manufacture in this country—certain prejudices to be overcome, and arrangements to be perfected: with German supervision, English management, and Irish labour, it is not the easiest thing in the world to perfect a *triumph* in *quo*. The farmers, moreover, to whom the process would be of infinite value, as always finding them a market for their crops, have been insane enough to look for exacting prices. The shares have for a long time been unsaleable here.

I have no advices this week from the Wicklow mines, nor those of the Mining Company of Ireland. At Kilbricken, the slopes in the 22 and 30 are looking well, worth (say) 50*l.* per fathom. The sale of 27 tons, on the 8th inst., ranged from 26*l.* to 32*l.* 6*s.* per ton, at which latter price 20 tons were sold, the whole amount being 828*l.* Berehaven ores command a good price, averaging above 11*l.* per ton, the last sale having realised 2502*l.* 6*s.*; Knockmahon about 10*l.* per ton, the last sales of ores producing upwards of 2000*l.*

I may observe that some operations are going on near to Kenmare and the Lansdown mines. I understand it is College property. I have not,



The Coal Trade is in a more healthy condition than the high prices of that article, and the diminished consumption, would lead us to suppose. It is difficult to imagine how the present rates can be maintained when the produce of the mines now sinking is brought into the market. Considerable preparations are being made for coal mining in these counties. Earl Fitzwilliam, the extensive proprietor of coal mines in Yorkshire, has directed the boring for coal on his estate, which abounds in rich minerals. It may not be out of place to mention that the best machinery is being employed in the coal mines recently opened. The extensive collieries of Messrs. Carr, Smith, and Carr, at Dodworth, near Barnsley, are supplied with some excellent machinery. There are two of the Stratford engines, of 40-horse power each, which were made at the Queen's Foundry, Sheffield, for the purpose of drawing water out of the pit to dry all the workings, and they are constructed upon an improved principle. There are four shafts for the purpose of drawing out minerals and the ventilation of the mines—a precaution very rarely used in opening a new mine, and one of the most effectual preventatives of explosions from fire-damp. There are two beds of coal, one of which is 40 yards deep, and the other

The directors of the Carson's Creek Mining Company were erroneously stated to have convened a meeting on the 11th inst., in a paragraph published in our last Journal; whereas, the meeting was called by Mr. P. G. Greville, who, by advertisement, requested the shareholders to meet him, at his offices, on the day in question. There has been no public meeting of directors; and although we regret the mistake should have occurred, we do not think it likely to injure the company.

Our last article upon this subject furnished some criteria by which every observant man might judge of the quality of gas as well as if he were able to go into the remote investigations which have hitherto been held necessary before a judgment could be risked. It is satisfactory to know that this removal of the veil of mystery has been thoroughly appreciated, and that it has increased the difficulty of hood-winkings those who would not see the truth. For my part, I feel very free to say by this at present than by putting the world into possession of some facts which I cannot omit. They are so fearful as almost to surpass belief, and they pertain exclusively to the first city in the world. We have not sought them in remote corners of the empire, where science is a name and civilisation little better, but they have forced themselves upon us unsought in populous, wealthy, luxurious London. Newton guessed the fall of an apple and educed the law of gravitation, and if we were to adopt the same reasoning as reason from the metropolis to the empire, we should shrink from the conclusion which we have reached. It is not a matter of opinion, however, that there would be any error in the deduction is more than doubtful. Most of our writers are aware that if oil of vitriol be split upon a garment, it quickly becomes rotten and tender, and though for a time it may remain whole, and seemingly sound, it will crumble with a touch. Similarly if some of the same substance be employed to clean domestic utensils, any servant-maid will tell us that the cloth used to apply it is at once rendered worthless. Not more than three months ago we witnessed precisely the same phenomena, and the reason being a superior kind of vitriol, it was a philosopher, and instead of the corrosive fluid being called oil of vitriol, it was called water, from the burning of gas supplied by one of the great London companies. The same person in question had a quantity of (so called) water, derived from the combustion of gas, and by some process, which we cannot explain, part of a cloth had got into the stuff, and was left there. Judge his astonishment upon finding, a short time afterwards, that his cloth had departed, and that a soft mass of something between jelly and slime name occupied its room. So completely was all trace of fibre destroyed that he required a new cloth, and he was obliged to try to wash it. He saw he had possessed a structure which would allow of spinning or weaving; and the same process that the mass was a form of gluten, it would not have been easy, by a superstitious observation, to point out the error. Now, we ask the opinion of every intelligent person upon these facts, and we ask him then to go further and apply them practically. We admit, of course, that here was concentrated what in most cases is diffused; and we have no objection to the parties on their trial making the most of the admission. We usually collect the water (is it water?) from our gas burners and pour it on our clothes and shoes, but we do not fear it, and we do not try to wash it. In the case to which we allude there was no malice concerned, no wish to ruin, no intention to put on an outcry. All was pure accident. But does not the product of combustion condense upon all things below the enormously high temperature of the flame in which it is formed; adding the *quots* of today to the deposit of yesterday, and that to the accumulations of months gone by? Is not this the source of the sticky coating which forms upon the surface of pictures in London houses lighted by gas? Does it not descend itself throughout the apartments in which we live, and enter the lungs with every breath? Is it not the cause of the cough, the asthma, the consumption, the cancer, the great stretch of probability to look for the same result when it is demonstrated, but the element of time? Unhappily the records of our courts of justice will present the death-dealing effect of the daily dose of poison, though it be so small as hardly cause an inconvenience, and will show an identical result from diffusion and concentration. The only element of difference is *time*. But it may be said this is a most isolated fact, horrible enough no doubt, but worthless because alone. To anticipate such an objection we go to another part of London, supplied by another company, and there, and there, the same facts are observed, and the same results are obtained, and then, to demonstrate the question of destruction in such a simple manner, that no one could deny it. Accordingly some water (!) got from the burning of gas was placed in one jar, and some ordinary water in another, and into each were two pieces of white blotting paper. They almost immediately became saturated, and then hung up to dry, and left for perhaps a month. When we saw them, those dipped in plain unsophisticated water were as strong and good as when they left the paper makers, but the other, saturated with gas-water, were rotten and crumbled to shreds, and the former was the explanation of the case, and when we presented the explanation and did but touch them, the insubstantial substance repaid the expenditure crumbling into dust. Pure, literal dust was all that remained directly we presented the supposed paper between the thumb and finger. Its cohesion was destroyed, and a garment touched by vitriol be called rotten, this was rottenness itself. Now visit, have we here but precisely the same thing which occurs in every gas-lighted room, office, or shop in this vast city? The only difference between the cases being the intensity of the action, and the time taken, and did its work so quickly, in ordinary cases requires a long time to make the same result. Three years is the usual period of existence for a rusia-bound book on the upper shelves of the *Times* office, for more favourable localities (i. e., where less gas is burnt than in that scene of personal activity) they linger on for five. But whether it be a short process, as in the case of the paper and the cloth, or a somewhat longer one, as in that of the books, is a matter of the most superlative indifference. The fact stands stubbornly unassailable. It is undenied by the most daring, if they have but enough of conscience to resist the temptation of the expense of the law, and the forth demanding upon the judgment of every Englishman who has sense enough to prefer pure air to poison, and energy enough to bestir himself to obtain the object.

Ours are the facts of to-day, referring only to the present year, and it may be interesting to compare them with the facts of history. Turning, then, to Faraday's lecture at the Royal Institution, of April 7, 1843, or to Parnell's *Applied Chemistry*, 1844, we meet a company which so exactly resembles our own in every lineament that the difference of dress is the only thing by which we ascertain that they are not the same. They are dressed in the same manner, and in the same way, and so unwillingly familiar. In the latter book we read (vol. i., p. 117), "The history of the public has been lately drawn by Mr. Faraday to the necessity of paying more than ordinary attention to the proper ventilation of gas-lights. Unfortunately, most of the ordinary operations of purification will withdraw the whole of the blimpet of carbon which is contained in coal gas, from whatever kind of coal the gas may be made. Bisulphuret of carbon, composed, as its name implies, of coal and sulphur, is a liquid at common temperature, but so very volatile that it is retained in the gas, and is not separated by the ordinary operations of purification. It is a compound of carbon and sulphur, and of gas containing this vapour, the sulphur becomes sulphurous acid, which, by the action of moisture and the oxygen in the air, passes into the state of sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol. This corrosive liquid attaches itself to the walls and furniture of the apartment, and being very fixed, does not dissipate by evaporation and ventilation. The destruction of the bindings of the books in the library of the Athenaeum is partly attributed by Mr. Faraday to the action of sulphuric acid thus formed and condensed on the backs of the books. The water collected in a receiver thus furnished with a substance which would not be withdrawn by the ordinary operations of purification acid, when tested by chloride of barium." They receive no gift but Letheby the same deposit as they gave to Mr. Faraday eleven years ago (Mr. Letheby's last report to the Court of Sewers), and show that we may safely rely upon the maxim—*Ex uno disce omnes*.

[illegible]







**TENDERS FOR COALS AND TIMBER.**—TENDERS may be FORWARDED to me, on or before the 1st proximo, for supplying 1500 tons (more or less, as may be required) of WELSH COAL of the best quality for steam engines, to be delivered between Midsummer, 1854, and Midsummer, 1855, at West Caradon, Gossamer, Cradock, Moor, Torkenby, Wheel, Mary Great Conso, and any other mines situated within six miles of Liskeard, of which I am purchaser, in about equal quantities monthly, and so that the mines shall be kept constantly supplied, in default of which, and also of the quality being the best, the cost above the contract price of obtaining a supply elsewhere is to be charged to the contractors. The mode of payment to be by acceptance at three months from the time (once in two months) of auditing the accounts.

TENDERS may also be FORWARDED to me, on or before the 1st proximo, for supplying the above mines for 12 months, from Midsummer next, with NORWAY TIMBER, of good quality and average lengths, to be delivered at the respective mines in such quantities as may be required and when required, and to be charged at the measurement on which the duty has been paid. Should the agents not approve of the quality of any timber sent in, the contractors to remove the same, and, at the option of the respective adventurers, either replace it by an article of approved quality, or submit to a reduction from their bills of the amount of difference between the contract price and that at which the adventurers may obtain a supply from some other party; also, the amount of the like difference to be deducted from the contractors' bills in respect of timber purchased elsewhere, in consequence of the contractors not sending in supplies when and as required.

Liskeard, May 12, 1854. EDWARD A. CROUCH.

**TO MILLWRIGHTS, IRONFOUNDERS, &c.**—TENDERS will be RECEIVED on and before the 5th of June for an OVERSHOT WATER-WHEEL, 46 ft. diam., by 4 ft. 6 in. wide, with cast-iron shaft, centres, and shrouding, arms and buckets to be of pine. The same to be delivered, erected, and set to work at the Severn Mines, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire. The tenders to be forwarded to the Secretary of the Severn Mines, No. 25, Clement's-lane, London.

**CARMARTHENSHIRE, VALE OF GWENDRAETH.**—TO BE LET, OR SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all the FARM AND LANDS OF TYMAUR and TYGORS, situated in the parishes of Llangendine and Llanelli, in the county of Carmarthen, containing by admeasurement 78 acres. There are under the above farm the very valuable veins of ANTHRACITE coal, known by the names of the "Redd" vein, of the thickness of 4½ feet; the "Carwedd" vein, of the thickness of 2 feet; and two other veins, which can be worked at a very trifling expense. There are also veins or pins of very RICH IRONSTONE ranging near the above-mentioned coal seams, which could be worked to great advantage. The valuable veins and seams of anthracite coal and ironstone will be let with or without the farm and lands, and every facility and encouragement will be given to a company that may engage in works on this property. For particulars (if by letter post paid), apply to Messrs. Maltby, Robinson, and Jackson, solicitors, No. 7, Bank-buildings, Lombury, London; or to Mr. Samuel Brockman, solicitor, King-street, Carmarthen, where a plan of the estate, with a section of the coal veins, may be seen.

**CARMARTHENSHIRE.**—SILVER AND LEAD MINES. TO BE LET, for a term of years, the SILVER AND LEAD MINES under the farm and lands of NANT-Y-GARREG, situated in the parish of Llangeleri, in the county of Carmarthen. The present indications are very promising, and, no doubt, from the specimens already found, the speculation is well worthy the attention of mining adventurers. Nant-y-Garreg adjoins the turnpike road leading from the market and sea-port town of Carmarthen to the market and sea-port town of Cardigan, distant from the former about 12 miles, and from the latter about 13 miles. The contemplated line of railway from Carmarthen to Cardigan will pass within an easy distance of the place. For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, Mr. SAMUEL OLIVER, at Nant-y-Garreg; or to Mr. B. EVANS, solicitor, Newcastle Emlyn.

**TO BE SOLD, OR LET, all those MINES, OR SEAMS OF COAL, under the BOOTH HALL ESTATE, near Cheshire, STAFFORDSHIRE.** The estate is surrounded with good roads, and upwards of 170 acres in extent. The mines, of which there are four, average 1 ft. 6 in., 2 ft., 3 ft., and 7 ft., respectively. The coal is of a most excellent quality, the demand almost unlimited, and the prices in the immediate neighbourhood are highly remunerative. Parties desirous of embarking in the coal trade will find this a most eligible opportunity, rarely to be met with. A map of the estate may be seen, and particulars had, on application to Mr. WILKINS, at Mr. Joseph Bennett's, calico printer, 7, Charlotte-street, Manchester; or to Mr. HENRY ADKIN, on the estate; or at Birch Vale Print Works, near Hayfield, Derbyshire. N.B. The Booth Hall Estate is situated about 1½ mile from Frog Hall station, on the North Staffordshire Railway, about the same distance from Cheshire, and eight miles from Leek, all in the county of Stafford.

**CARMAE SAILFION GOLD MINE, MERIONETHSHIRE, NORTH WALES.** Divided into 100 shares.

MANAGING AGENT—Capt. Kenrick Roberts, of the Prince of Wales Mines. RESIDENT AGENT—Capt. Robert Owen.

PURSE—J. B. Branton, Esq., of Cwmbeislan. LONDON OFFICES—51, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

A short period only has elapsed since reports arrived in England that gold had been discovered in the alluvial bordering streams flowing from the mountains of Australia and California, and although few persons believed the reports at the time, the result was soon fully and satisfactorily proved, by the constant large remittances of the precious metal which were received from both countries.

Various enterprises were soon projected for the development of such valuable discoveries, which were brought before the public, headed by committees composed of some of the most influential men in London, but who being totally unacquainted with the nature of mining, and the scenes of operations being too far distant, were unable to ascertain the truthfulness of the various reports of interested agents, and disappointment and failure have been the natural consequences.

Our attention hitherto, except in some isolated instances, has been confined to the staple mineral resources of Great Britain, such as copper, lead, tin, coal, and iron; but the recent discovery of rich deposits of gold, within a moderate distance from the metropolis, affords an opportunity to any adventurer of at once enquiring into the value thereof on the spot, in a few hours, and of satisfying himself that gold really exists in Great Britain in a pure state, viable to the eye, and apparently as abundant as in either of the modern El Dorados; and consequently capable of being worked most profitably to the adventurer.

The Carmae Salfion is situated five miles from the town of Dolgelly, North Wales, in a locality possessing indisputably all the geological conditions requisite for the existence of gold, the principal lode being from 15 to 20 ft. wide, and which has been opened upon by four levels, proving an inexhaustible supply of splendid quartz. This vein is intersected by the great Clogau lode, which is the main lode of the adjoining mine, and from which splendid stones of quartz, impregnated with gold, equal to 400 ounces per ton, are daily being met with; this lode, after passing through Carmae Salfion, enters the celebrated Prince of Wales Mines, which has also been proved to contain large quantities of the precious metal; it also bounds by the Gurn, Great Cambrian, Vigne, Delfwynn, Penmaen, and Caeuwin Mines, all of which are in full operation.

This property possesses great natural advantages. The quantity of quartz already opened upon is beyond calculation; it can be worked by driving adit levels into the hill, and may be stooped to a height of 250 fms.; there is ample water-power for working any amount of machinery and for dressing purposes, and the mine is within a mile of the shipping port.

It is impossible to estimate, even roughly, the quantity of gold that may be found in working this mine, but enough has been ascertained to induce the most sanguine expectations that the results will be highly productive and profitable. The ore of St. John del Rey Mining Company, which is the oldest and most extensive gold association, and which has paid dividends for years, yields only about the 500th part of one per cent.—that is, four ounces, or less than ½ oz. of gold per ton. The yield of gold from the Ural Mountains never exceeds 120 grs. of gold from 4000 lbs., or 1½ tons of stuff, which is less than 4 dwts., or the 1-5th oz. per ton, yet the gold riches of Russia are produced from this small return. In fact, from the mere difference in the system of reduction, and economy in the modern appliances generally, a return which at a former period only entailed a loss, will now, it is well known, yield handsome profits.

Assay made by J. Mitchell, F.C.S., this 13th day of April, 1854:—

No. 1. From the Champion Lode, contains 1 oz. 1 dwt. 4 grs. per ton of quartz. No. 2. From the Clogau Lode, contains 51 ozs. 13 dwts. 5 grs. per ton of quartz.

Application for particulars, and reports of Mr. Evan Hopkins and agents who have inspected this property, to be made to Messrs. T. FULFORD and Co., 51, Threadneedle-street, London.

**RAILWAY WAGON TARPULIN ROLLER.**—To the uninitiated in the various items of expense which have to be borne by our large carrying companies, the cost for tarpaulins alone, for covering wagons, will appear most astonishing. In a paper read before the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, by Mr. Henry H. Henson, wagon superintendent of the London and North Western Railway, that gentleman states that one of the carrying companies expends annually 30000l. in tarpaulins, one item of which arose from employing no less than eight men in constant reparation. The annual cost to the London and North Western Railway is 12,0000l. for this necessary covering for merchandise, equal to 4d. per ton on the goods transmitted, or 6 per cent. on the cost of the wagon. This great expense is caused by continued exposure to weather, variations of temperature and alternating moist and dry atmosphere, holes being made in them by the sharp corners of packages, and their being crumpled up and folded, causing cracks and tears. So uncertain is the probable duration of a tarpaulin, that a new one is sometimes spoiled the first day of its employment, at a cost of from 4l. to 6l. To counteract these costly evils, Mr. James Rock, jun., of Hastings, has patented an ingenious and simple arrangement, by which the tarpaulin is preserved from injury, and, when not in use, leaving the whole interior of the wagon open and free to the elements for the purpose of drying, and of a roller, reaching from front to back of the wagon, on which the tarpaulin is wound by a winch handle. The front and back are made with a circular top, on which the roller is placed, and which serve as a gauge for loading; and on unrolling the sheet it covers in the goods by its own gravity, and is simply fastened at each corner. Mr. Rock states that this plan will scarcely be more costly than the amount quoted by Mr. Henson for tarpaulins alone, while the saving to companies must be immense. They are extremely in use on the South-Eastern Railway, and are about being adopted on other lines.

**NEW CANNON BALLS.**—The Leeds Times believes that a Government order for cannon balls of a new shape is being executed by a local foundry. They are long, three-sided, and terminate in a three-cornered point. It is conjectured that they are intended to be used against fortresses, but nothing positive can be pronounced on this head, as the casting of them has been kept so secret as possible.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS FOR INDIGESTION, STOMACH AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.**—Persons suffering from any derangement of the liver, stomach, or the organs of digestion, should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. Its peculiar properties strengthen the tone of the stomach, increase the appetite, and purify the liver. For bowel complaints it is admirable, as it removes every primary cause of them, thereby restoring the system to the soundest health and strength. Nervous or sick headache, and losses of spirits, may be speedily cured by taking a course of Holloway's Pills. Sold by all druggists, and at Prof. Holloway's establishment, 24, Strand, London.

**MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.**—MR. HOPKINS may be CONSULTED DAILY by gentlemen and capitalists who have invested, or may wish to invest their capital in MINES or MINERAL PROPERTIES, on all matters connected therewith—home and foreign. Also, in every description of METALS, MINERALS, ROCKS and their commercial value.—NEW PATENTS, &c., so as to make a judicious selection and avoid questionable schemes.

MR. HOPKINS requests his ANNUAL CLIENTS to SEND him their PRESENT ADDRESS, and a list of the shares, &c., they now hold.

38, Thurlow-square, Brompton.

**TO MINING CAPTAINS.**—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED and COMPETENT PERSON to PROCEED to the BRAZILS, for the purpose of examining into, and reporting upon, certain mines abounding with coal, and supposed to contain iron and other ores. None but those whose character will bear strict investigation need apply.—Address, "L. R.," at the Lodge in Langbourne Chambers, Fenchurch-street.

**WANTED—A SITUATION as MINE AGENT or SUPERINTENDENT** by a person accustomed to lead and copper mining, who can survey, plan, &c., works under or above ground, assay ores, and has a good general knowledge of his business. Good reference can be given. Salary required moderate.—Address, "J. C.," Post-office, Penzance, Cornwall.

**WANTED—A FOUNDRY FOREMAN and MANAGER,** thoroughly capable of superintending men, and carrying out the instructions of the principals, the work being chiefly greensand.—Address, "B. E. and Co.," Post-office, Dudley, stating salary expected, and last situation and nature of employment.

**SUPERINTENDENT and MANAGER for a COLLIERY and IRONSTONE WORKS.**—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED PERSON, practically acquainted with colliery and ironstone works, to TAKE the GENERAL MANAGEMENT of a concern in North Staffordshire. He must fully understand the long-work system.—Applications (post paid), with full testimonials as to ability and character, addressed to Mr. EDWARD PARNASS, to the care of John Stevenson, Esq., solicitor, Stoke-upon-Trent, will be received up to the 24th of May.

**TO IRONMASTERS AND OTHERS.**—WANTED, a SITUATION as FORGE and MILL MANAGER by a person upwards of 50 years of age, who has had 30 years' experience, and understands the puddling process for tin bars, rails, and merchant bar-iron, in all their various forms and sizes; and is acquainted with the erection of puddling and mill furnaces. Reference as to ability and character can be given.—Address, "L. P.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

**TO IRONMASTERS and CAPITALISTS.**—THE ADVERTISERS are PREPARED to RAISE a large lot of IRONSTONE from their mines at TRYDDYN, and can CONTRACT to SUPPLY a quantity. The character of the ironstone is well known, the lands being the same as those worked for many years at the Coed Talon Furnaces. An excellent opportunity is here offered to any party wishing to erect blast-furnaces for the manufacture of iron. The advertisers are prepared to give a favourable LEASE for building, &c., and will CONTRACT to SUPPLY all the COAL, IRONSTONE, and FIRE-CLAY that may be required for a very large make of pig-iron, or, if preferred, the advertisers will LEASE the IRONSTONE on ROYALTY. The district offers the best facilities for conducting a business of this nature. The carriage facilities are excellent, the railway waggon running direct to the collieries of the advertiser.

HOWORTH, THOMPSON, and Co., Tryddyn Collieries, near Mold.

**WATER-WHEEL.**—WANTED, an OVERSHOT WATER-WHEEL, from 40 to 50 ft. diameter, by 4 ft. 6 in. wide, shaft, centres, and shrouding of iron. The same to be delivered, erected, and set to work at the Severn Mines, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.—Parties having one to dispose of, may send the price and description in full to the Secretary of the Severn Mines, No. 25, Clement's-lane, London.

**WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT BOND of £500,** payable in 1857, bearing interest at 5 per cent., payable half-yearly. TO BE SOLD, A BARGAIN. The bond is issued by commissioners appointed by Act of Parliament, upon the security of the houses in that splendid new thoroughfare, Victoria-street, Westminster.—Apply to Mr. BAOWS, 2, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London.

**MUNDIC.**—Parties requiring this mineral, can be SUPPLIED with ANY QUANTITY, delivered in Cornwall. Samples have been tested, which contained over 48 per cent. of sulphur.—Applications to be addressed to the Secretary of the North Cornwall United Mine, 25, Clement's-lane, London, where specimens of the mundic may be seen.

**STEAM PUMPING ENGINE FOR SALE,** of 36-inch cylinder. For particulars, apply to Mr. J. H. MURCHISON, 38, Threadneedle-st., London.

**TO BE SOLD, A PAIR OF DIRECT-ACTING CONDENSING ENGINES** complete, by Spiller, of Battersea, and ready for immediate work. Diameter of cylinders, 18 in.; stroke, 2 ft.; stroke of air-pump, 16 in.; with two new metallic pistons. These engines would answer admirably for pumping or driving machinery, or for a screw boat, having expansion valves, on an improved construction. Further particulars will be given by FRANK J. FOLK, Esq., mining engineer, Chahriglassane, Kinnarra, Ireland.

**GOLD MINE, NORTH WALES.**—TO BE DISPOSED OF, in the centre of the auriferous quartz in North Wales, in the neighbourhood of Clogau, Prince of Wales, Cwmbeislan, Dolgellyn, a MINE of upwards of 250 acres. It is desired to establish a small company upon the cost-basis principle, say 40 or 50 shares of £100 each, or £4000 or £5000 capital. This amount will be sufficient for the purpose of liquidating existing claims on the property, and of fully and fairly testing the capabilities of the mine. The adventure at present bears a fair prospect, and, if successful, will repay the subscribers most amply; and if it fail, it will be merely the loss of the capital. There will be no liability—no ruin—nothing but the loss of the subscription.—Parties desirous of venturing for one or two shares, will be pleased to address a letter to "A. B.," Mr. Laidman, law stationer, Chancery-lane.

**VALUABLE COLLIERIES AT BRISTOL.**—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, all those TWO excellent COLLIERIES, called the "NORTH SIDE" and "MALAGO VALE" COLLIERIES, with the STEAM-ENGINES, SHEDS, YARDS, and BUSINESS PREMISES thereto respectively belonging, situate at Bedminster, within one mile of the City of Bristol. The present offers a rare opportunity of investment to the capitalist, as both works are in active operation; the engines and working gear are in perfect order. The coal is of first-rate quality, and the demand unlimited. The present quantity of coal raised from the pits averages 600 tons per week, and may be increased without any additional outlay on the works.—For particulars, and also to view the premises, apply to Messrs. STANLEY and WARBROUGH, solicitors, Bristol.

**TO BE LET, ON ROYALTY,** at Kimberley, in the parish of Gressley, within five miles of Nottingham, with easy access to the Nottingham Canal, about 300 acres of MINERAL PROPERTY, containing the COMBE, DUN-SILL, WATERLOO, and LOWER HARD and SOFT COALS.—For particulars, apply to Mr. R. G. COKE, Ankerhold, near Chesterfield; or Mr. G. H. BORN, Tiled House, near Dudley.

**TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF ST. DAY UNITED MINES.** GENTLEMEN, I have the pleasure of informing you of an improvement in these mines. Field's lode, in the 104 ft. level, is worth £60 per fm., price for driving £3 per fm.; in a winze sinking below this level, 80 fms. further west, the lode is worth £30 per fm. On this lode I consider we are discovering not less than £2000 worth of copper ore per month. At Wheel Maid district we are also looking well. We have sold 25 tons of tin, and shall sell, on Tuesday, 15 tons more, making in all 40 tons of tin for the two months. I am, your obedient servant, FRANCIS FAYOZ, 2, Crown-court, Threadneedle-street, London, May 18, 1854.

**PURSDON MANOR MINE.**—THE OFFICES of this mine are REMOVED from No. 113, Strand to No. 9, NEW BROAD STREET, CITY, where every information respecting the mine can be obtained, by applying to the secretary.—9, New Broad-street, May 12, 1854.

**NANTLE VALE SLATE COMPANY.**—THE GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the office, 32, Moorgate-street, on Wednesday, the 31st of May, at Two o'clock precisely.—32, Moorgate-street.

**TUNCOCK MINING COMPANY.**—Notice is hereby given, that the directors of this company have this day made a CALL of TEN SHILLINGS per share, to be paid on or before the 24th day of June next to Messrs. Saps and Co., 77, Lombard-street, bankers to the company.

Dated this 18th day of May, 1854, Salvador House, London.

**NATIONAL BRAZILIAN MINING ASSOCIATION (COCAES AND CUIABAI).** The shareholders in the above company are particularly requested to ATTEND a MEETING at the London Tavern on Thursday, the 29th inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering certain propositions, approved by Mr. Oxenford, with a view to re-model the company on such a basis as committee believe will tend to develop the resources of the many valuable properties belonging to this association, and thus materially improve the position of the shareholders.

Signed, ROBERT SHEPPARD, JOSIAH BATES, 28, Threadneedle-street.

**LEWIS HILL RANGE MINING COMPANY.**—THE LONDON AGENCY of this company is now DISCONTINUED, and the business thereof carried on at the offices, 25, Rue de la Madeleine, à Paris, where all communications (pre-paid) are to be addressed to the agent.

**THE SUE RIVER COPPER and GENERAL MINING COMPANY OF JAMAICA.**—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Company will be HELD at the offices of the Company, No. 46, Lime-street, London, on Monday, the 23rd day of May inst., at One o'clock in the afternoon precisely.

Henry Morris Kemshead, Esq., one of the directors, retires by rotation, and being eligible for re-election, offers himself accordingly.

**NEW PATENT ACT, 1852.**—MR. CAMPIN, having advocated the Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS in OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Designs Registry, 156, Strand.

**PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE THOUSAND VALUABLE MINING SHARES.** MR. C. FURBER is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, Bartholomew-lane, City, on Tuesday, 23d of May, at Twelve for One, ONE THOUSAND SHARES in the following sound and profitable undertaking:—viz., 100 Shares in Teeland Conso, 100 Shares in East Welsh Russell, 400 Shares in Sortridge Conso. The calls are all paid up, and the mines are all in full operation at very considerable profit, with every prospect of continued success, and even more profitable workings. The whole of these mines maintains a good position in the market, and present to the capitalist a sound investment.—Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained at the Mart; and also at the auction offices in Warwick-lane, Gray's Inn.

**VERY VALUABLE MINING SHARES FOR SALE.** MR. C. WARTON is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Friday, the 26th instant, at the Auction Mart, at One o'clock, the following valuable MINING SHARES:—205 Shares in West Par Conso Mines, adjoining the celebrated Par Conso Mines, and on the same lode; also bounded by the Great Crinnis, Penbrook, East Crinnis, &c., all of which mines have yielded copper ore of the value of five millions sterling during the present century, while the West Par sets is the only virgin ground in which these lodes have not been worked. On the mine is the largest and most powerful horizontal steam-engine ever erected in Cornwall, and the shaft is down upwards of 30 fms., at which depth a valuable discovery of copper ore has just been made. The mine is divided into 25,000 shares of £1 each, and not subject to more calls.—Also, 115 Shares in the Boringdon Conso Mines producing rich lead ore. These mines are highly thought of, and the whole of the extensive machinery and works, being in a good and substantial state, are estimated as being worth upwards of £4000. The mine is divided into 4996 shares, and nearly £25,000 has been laid out on the property.

Particulars may be had at the Mart; at Pearce's Hotel, Truro; Half Moon, Exeter; and of Mr. C. WARTON, auctioneer and estate agent, 38, Threadneedle-street.

**STAFFORDSHIRE.** VALUABLE FREEHOLD LANDS, WITH THE MINES AND MINERALS UNDERNEATH THE SAME, IN THE PARISH OF DARLSTON.

MR. JOSEPH DAWES WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, in direction of the Trustees of the late Samuel Addison, Esq., at the Town Hall, Wednesday, on Friday, the 26th day of May inst., at Four o'clock in the afternoon, in the following or such other lots as may be determined at the time of sale, and subject to conditions then to be produced:—

- Lot 1. A highly valuable PIECE of FREEHOLD LAND, situated in Heathfield, close to the town of Darlston, in the occupation of John Adams, Esq., or his under-tenant, containing 3 a. 0 a. 17 r., or thereabouts, with all the MINES and MINERALS underneath the same. This lot is subject to a right of occupation road to other lands.
- Lot 2. A valuable PIECE of FREEHOLD LAND, with the MINES and MINERALS underneath, situated in Heathfield, in the occupation of Thomas Tovey, and containing 2 a. 1 r., or thereabouts.
- Lot 3. Another valuable PIECE of LAND, with the MINES underneath, lying very near to the last lot, also occupied by Thomas Tovey, and containing 1 a. 0 a. 27 r., or thereabouts.
- Lot 4. PARSON'S FLAT PIECE, with a frontage to Parson's-lane, very near to the town of Darlston, in the occupation of William Cockran, containing 2 a. 0 a. 25 r., or thereabouts, with the MINES and MINERALS underneath the same.
- Lot 5. A PIECE of valuable LAND, situated near to Radley Gutter-lane, with the MINES and MINERALS underneath, now in the occupation of Mr. W. Everett, and containing 3 a. 8 r., or thereabouts.
- Lot 6. A PIECE of capital OLD TURF LAND, with the MINES and MINERALS underneath the same, nearly adjoining to Lot 5, occupied by Mr. Archibald Brown, and containing 2 a. 9 r., or thereabouts.
- Lot 7. A highly important and desirable LOT of MEADOW LAND, called "Jama Bridge Meadow," adjoining to the turnpike-road from Darlston to Wavell, and intersected by the London and North-Western Railway, in the occupation of Mr. Samuel Mills, together with the valuable MINES and MINERALS under the same, and under the line of the London and North-Western Railway, and one-half of the New Tame, adjoining thereto, and part of the turnpike-road at James Bridge.

- SURFACE QUANTITY.
1. Land on north side of railway..... 4 a. 1 a. 3 p.
  2. Land on south side..... 2 a. 0 a. 9 p.=6 a. 1 a. 12 p.
- Quantity of the mines, 7 a. 2 a. 15 p., or thereabouts.

The lots will be pointed out by the respective tenants; and any further information may be obtained on application to Mr. J. H. TAYLOR, solicitor, Wednesbury, Messrs. Lister, Wason, and Lister, solicitors, or Messrs. WILKINS FOWLER and Son, land surveyors, of Birmingham; or the auctioneer, Wednesday.

**ELIGIBLE MINING PROPERTY.** MR. LITTLE WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 30th of May inst., at Three o'clock in the afternoon, at COOK'S KITCHEN MINE ACCOUNT-HOUSE, near Camborne, Cornwall, a PIECE of MINING GROUND, situated in the heart of the rich mineral district of Hlogan, bounded on the north by Dolcoath, north by Cook's Kitchen, and south near to West Hill and Condurrow Mines; together with a STEAM-ENGINE, PITWORK, and the MACHINERY suitable for the immediate carrying on of operations.—For further particulars, apply to the Committee of the Cook's Kitchen Mine, Camborne, Cornwall.

**MINE MATERIALS IN THE PARISH OF CROWAN FOR SALE.** MR. LITTLE has been favoured with instructions to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 31st of May inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at HALHIGH MINE, in the parish of Crowan, the whole of the undimensioned MATERIALS:—viz., an 18½-in. cylinder ENGINE, double.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1 boiler, about 7 tons, nearly new.                    | 1 10 in. plunger-engine, stuffing-box and glands.     |
| 1 capstan-chain.                                       | 1 9 in. plunger-pole, 10 ft. long.                    |
| 1 horse-wheel.   | 30 9 in. pumps, about new.                            |
| 1 horse-wheel chain, 17-16ths.                         | 1 7 in. working-barrel and discharges.                |
| 40 fms. 6 in. rods, and rod-plates to fit.             | 1 8 in. sinking windbox.                              |
| 1 11 in. H-piece and top door.                         | 1 8 in. working-barrel, windbox, and slack doerpiece. |
| 1 11 in. plunger-pole, 10 ft. long.                    | 30 fms. iron bucket-rods, pump and windbox.           |
| 1 plunger-engine, stuffing-box and gland, and windbox. |   |
| 1 9 in. H-piece and top doerpiece, complete.           |   |

A quantity of plank and other kinds of timber; ditto, old cast-iron; ditto, large bolts and bars; rod-pins; pump-ribs; staples and glands; also, a smaller boiler and anvil, and a Moorstone screw stock; smiths' and miners' tools; and various other articles.—For particulars, apply to the agents on the mine; or the auctioneer, Redruth.—Dated Redruth, May 16, 1854.

**SPARE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.** MR. GUMMOE is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the CHARLESTOWN UNITED MINES, near St. Austell, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., the following SPARE MINE MATERIALS, consisting of a WATER-WHEEL, 15 ft. diam., and 6 ft. breast, with 15 heads of stamps, complete; a stamp apron; heads; a stamp frame; a 12 ft. 12 in. plunger-pole; 2 pole-ears; carpenter's oil; smiths' tools; with a lot of screw tackle; a quantity of wrought and cast-iron, rods, shovels, nails, leather, copper and brass, steel, a lot of lead, chests and boxes, wheelbarrows, a large scale and beam, and a variety of other useful articles. Also, the ACCOUNT-HOUSE FURNITURE, comprising bedsteads and frames, feather-beds, washstands, mahogany and other tables and chairs, desks and an excellent 8-day clock, a lot of glass, china, and earthenware; also, two dress-suites, a large apparatus, and other useful furniture befitting a good account-house. The sale to commence at Eleven o'clock precisely.

Dated Imperial Hall and Fire Office, St. Austell, May 18, 1854.

**VALUABLE MINING MATERIALS, STEAM PUMPING and STAMPING ENGINE, BOILER, &c., FOR SALE.**

MR. E. S. BOYNS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May inst., at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, at HOSWORTHEN MINE, in the parish of Sancerre, the whole of the valuable MINING MATERIALS, consisting of a 30-in. cylinder PUMPING and STAMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke in cylinder, and 8 ft. in shaft, with boiler of 9 ins. diameter, stamp, axle-lifters, 32 heads, &c., complete, and nearly new.

25 fms. 9 inch pumps, plunger-pole and case, complete.

10 fms. 6 in. pump, with 5½ in. working-piece, clamp, door, doerpiece, and windbox.

25 fms. 7 in. main rods.

2 horse-whims, shaft tackle, 2 ropes, 4 kibbles, and several winch kibbles and ropes.

Kieves, barrows, shovels, and dressing-tools; 2 smiths' bellows, 2 anvils, vice and screw stock; new and second-hand iron, taps and plates, and smiths' and carpenter's benches; 3 grindstones, 3 band-saws, kitchen sink, and 3 gallons of kerosene.

Also, the ACCOUNT-HOUSE FURNITURE. All persons having claims on Hosworthen Mine are requested to send full particulars thereof forthwith to the auctioneer.—Penzance, May 13, 1854.

**CORNWALL.**—VALUABLE FREEHOLD AND MINING PROPERTY. MR. TIPPET is instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, the 31st day of May inst., at the Auction Mart, London, the REVENUE IN FREE of and in the MESSAGUES, LANDS, TENEMENTS, and PREMISES, parcel of the Barton of Sines, in Redruth, in the county of Cornwall, containing 700 acres; and also the FREE-SIMPLE and INHERITANCE IN FREE-SIMPLE and in ONE-THIRD PART UNDIVIDED of the MINERALS and COALS, and GROUND PROFITS of that most valuable MINE called WHEEL TOWAN, situated in St. Agnes, in the said county of Cornwall.

Particulars and conditions of sale are now ready, and may be had of Mr. T. TIPPET, auctioneer, Leaden-street, Truro; Messrs. HODGE and HODGE, solicitors, Messrs. H. and J. SOUTHWELL, solicitors, Saxonham, Suffolk; Messrs. PEARCE and COOK, solicitors, of Staples Inn, London; and at the Auction Mart.

**TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at TREASURY TRUKISKY MINES,** the following SPARE MATERIALS, viz.:—

- |                                |  |
|--------------------------------|--|
| 17 12 in. 9 ft. pumps.         | 1 11½ in. 12 ft. plunger-pole.   |
| 1 12 in. 3 ft. pump.           | 1 10 in. H-piece, and top end to fit.  |
| 2 11 in. 9 ft. pumps.          | 1 9 in. knee-piece, with doors.  |
| 1 13 in. 9 ft. pump.           | 1 9 in. 3 ft. clock rest-piece.  |
| 6 10 in. 9 ft. pump.           | 1 cast-iron balance-bolt, with pulley.                                       |
| 1 10 in. 6 ft. pump.           | 1 10 in. bearing, ring-pump, and pulley.                                     |
| 4 9 in. 6 ft. pumps.           | 1 large wind box, with cast iron pulley, axle, and pins, and brasses to fit. |
| 1 9 in. 6 ft. pump.            |  |
| 1 9 in. 11 ft. working-barrel. |  |
| 1 8 in. 9 ft. working-barrel.  |  |

9 8 in. 9 ft. pumps.

1 6 in. 3 ft. clock rest-piece.

1 7 in. 9 ft. working-barrel.</



MR. LEE STEVENS'S PATENT FURNACES

**W.**—The increasing ratio of work to convert furnaces, before August next, to the **SMOKE PREVENTION SYSTEM**, obliges the patentee to execute contracts in the order of their entry; and to limit his preliminary estimates to special cases on **ENGINEERS** are supplied with drawings and details, for adapting the invention to all descriptions of furnaces; and **OVEN BUILDERS** with iron-work complete. In every case, the patentee is ready to refund the cost of the smoke prevention system, repays the original outlay in less than eighteen months.

Copies of **OFFICIAL** and **OTHER REPORTS**, and of testimonials in favour of the invention, as applied to **STEAM BOILERS; BREWERY COPPERS; STILLS; CHEMISTS, DYERS, and CONFECTIONERS' PANS; COAL OVENS, &c.**, with full particulars of the **SMOKE PREVENTION SYSTEM**, may be obtained of the **SMOKELESS FURNACES**, given by **MR. JOHN LEE STEVENS**, the patentee, at his offices, No. 1, Fish-street-hill, City, London, where references may be obtained to firms in London and elsewhere, on whose premises the invention is in daily operation.

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This invention consumes within the furnace all the smoke generated from coal, at once chemical and mechanical, simple in its working, inexpensive in cost, and may be applied to any furnace in a few hours. Saving in fuel upwards of 20 per cent.

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— SAMUEL KING, Esq., Secy.

May 18, 1854.—Sir: I have applied Mr. Witty's invention at this place to two steam (wagon) boilers of 35-horse power (the two furnaces running into one chimney-shaft) and find the smoke wholly consumed within both furnaces. The invention is very simple, and not capable, I think, of soon getting out of repair. The saving in fuel as near as I can calculate, is 30 per cent.

JOHN ENSOR,  
Engineer at Messrs. Sadler, Ross, and Co.'s Mustard Mills,  
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No clean process has yet been discovered for freeing gas from ammonia: at

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THE PHOEBOTORS OF THIS PATENT are now READY TO GRANT LICENSES for its use.—Terms and directions for its employment may be obtained from Mr. J. J. GILBERT, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4.

WHITTAKER, agent to the patentees, Gas-works, Wakenfield. 14/1

BRICK MAKING MACHINES.—CLAYTON'S PATENT.

**T**O CONTRACTORS, BRICK MAKERS, AND EXPORTERS.

TESTIMONIALS.

Bury, Lancashire, April 11, 1854.

Sir.—In reply to your enquiries respecting the working and results of your Patent

Brick Machine, I like to say it entirely meets with my approbation, and does more work and better than I expected. I am now making upwards of 12,000 per day, with a set of men that never worked in a brick-field before, or even saw the machine. I shall another week's practice I hope to get 3000 more out of it per diem. I have no hesitation in saying it is the best machine extant, and I intend ordering another. Send me one of your Patent Brick Presses, same size would as before.

Signed, JOHN R. FRITH, Contractor, Keokuk, Iowa.

To Mr. Henry Clayton, London.

Sir.—We have been working your Patent Brick Machine, with one horse, for the last 12 months at intervals, and have made a large quantity of superior bricks. We are satisfied with the simplicity and strength of it, and have no doubt it is capable of fulfilling all your statements respecting it.

Mr. H. Clayton, London.

*Apnos, Northamptonshire, April 12, 1854*

Signed, JAMES BROWN

*Manchester, April 18, 1854*

Sir,—Numerous brick makers and contractors in this neighbourhood having asked our opinion of your Patent Brick Making Machine (with a view of employing the same machinery in their own establishment, if found economical and efficient), and hearing there was one at work so near us, we have much pleasure to inform you (as through you many of our friends who value our opinion), that we have this day seen your machine in full operation at the yard of Mr. John Frith, Bury, Lancashire, which does its work admirably, producing bricks of a quality most decidedly superior

to those made by hand labour; and is now turning out nearly 20,000 per day, with a set of men which we found were almost strangers to a brick-yard, thus further proving the value and simplicity of your invention.

Signed, **RICHMOND, CHANDLER, and CO.,**  
Agricultural Engineers.

To Mr. Henry Clayton, London.

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of its training program to the moral and social elevation of its operatives, and has provided, at a cost of nearly \$1000, schools for the education of their children, lecture hall, library, warm baths, etc. See a more lengthened statement in the *Times* of Wednesday, or send for a prospectus. A useful DRESS COAT, 28s.; wages paid making, 10s. 6d. A FIRST-CLASS DRESS COAT, 42 16s.; wages paid for making 15s.—13 and 14, Newington Causeway, and 39 and 40, Bridge House-place, opposite

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[illegible]

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| 5000 Garry (lead), Glyn, Ives.....            | 2 1/2  | —           | —        | 13000 Trannack Consols.....                  | 1      | —           | —        |
| 13000 Gorn (lead), Llanidloes.....            | 1 1/2  | —           | —        | 1024 Trebarrah, Fermanthone.....             | 3 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 243 Grambler & St. Aubyn (copper) 100 1/2     | —      | —           | —        | 4000 Treburget United (lead) St. Teath 6 1/2 | —      | 1 1/2       | —        |
| 900 Great Bean (tin), St. Austell.....        | 30     | —           | —        | 600 Tregadock (lead), St. Teath.....         | 6 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 6750 Great Bray Consols (cop., tin).....      | 1 1/2  | —           | —        | 4000 Trellan Con. (tin, cop.), Lanivet 3 1/2 | —      | —           | —        |
| 4000 Great Cowarth, Merioneth.....            | 4      | —           | —        | 10000 Treloggan, St. Colomb Minor.....       | 1 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 3000 Great Crinnis (copper).....              | 1      | —           | —        | 5000 Treloar (copper),.....                  | —      | —           | —        |
| 30000 Great Hewan United.....                 | 15 1/2 | —           | —        | 8000 Trevaun (tin, copper).....              | 1      | —           | —        |
| 6000 Great Sheba Consols.....                 | 2      | —           | —        | 3100 Ditto Preference.....                   | 1      | 1 1/2       | —        |
| 6000 Great South Tolgus.....                  | 2      | —           | —        | 3000 Tremor Consols.....                     | 1      | —           | —        |
| 10000 Gt. Tregune Consols, Altarnun.....      | 1      | —           | —        | 10000 Trevalga (slate), Boscasis.....        | 1      | —           | —        |
| 10000 Great Treveddow, Warleggan.....         | 2      | —           | —        | 2045 Trevelyan (tin, copper).....            | 5      | —           | —        |
| 1024 Great Wheel Alfred, Phillack.....        | 3 1/2  | —           | —        | 3000 Ty-Maan, Whitford.....                  | —      | —           | —        |
| 1020 Great Wheel Badern (tin).....            | 2 1/2  | 1 1/2       | —        | 3000 Ty-y-Wyarth, Carnar.....                | 4 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 300000 Gt. Wh. Vor (tin, cop.), Helston.....  | 1      | —           | —        | 1600 Ty-y-Wyarth (slate).....                | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2       | —        |
| 1026 Gustavus Minn, Camborne.....             | 5 1/2  | 11          | —        | 3000 Unions United Mines, Camburi.....       | 1      | —           | —        |
| 6000 Gwynllydd (tin), Ives.....               | 4 1/2  | —           | —        | 3000 Union (tin), Roche & Lumlion.....       | 1      | —           | —        |
| 512 Halsamanning and Croft Golith 90          | —      | —           | —        | 3000 Vale of Towy (lead).....                | 4      | —           | —        |
| 4192 Hawkmoor (tin & cop.), Calstock 31 1/2   | —      | —           | —        | 3000 West Aberystwyth, Cardiganshire 4 1/2   | —      | —           | —        |
| 5000 Haytor Consols (tin, copper).....        | 4      | —           | —        | 1024 West Abraham (cop.), Crownan.....       | —      | —           | —        |
| 1500 Henneock (silver-lead) Henneock 37 10    | —      | 1 1/2       | —        | 1024 West Alfred (cop.), Phillack.....       | 14 1/2 | 16          | 10 1/2   |
| 3000 Hoine Moor (tin), Ashburton.....         | 2      | —           | —        | 1024 West Bengall (copper), Illogan.....     | 3 1/2  | 2 1/2       | 3 1/2    |
| 5000 Hope Valley (lead).....                  | 1      | —           | —        | 2800 West Crinnis, St. Austell.....          | 3      | —           | —        |
| 13000 Ivybridge (silver-lead).....            | —      | —           | —        | 354 West Damsel (cop.), Gwennap.....         | 210    | —           | —        |
| 2045 Ken Tremayn (tin).....                   | —      | —           | —        | 1024 West Ding-Dong (tin), Saneered 24 13    | —      | 6           | —        |
| 6000 Kewick (lead), Port Isaac.....           | 3 1/2  | 1 1/2       | 1 1/2    | 6400 West Fowey Con. (tin, cop.).....        | 25 0   | —           | —        |
| 3300 Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clara.....     | 4      | —           | —        | 25000 West Par Con. (cop.), St. Blaisey 1    | —      | —           | —        |
| 1698 Lamberook Wheel Maria (cop.) 18          | —      | —           | —        | 300 West Seton (copper), Camborne 77         | —      | 255         | —        |
| 1024 La Min (copper), Gwynar.....             | 5      | 3 1/2       | 8        | 1056 West Stray Park.....                    | 2      | —           | —        |
| 232 Lanarth Con. (cop.), Gwennap.....         | —      | —           | —        | 130 West Trevelian, Gwennap.....             | 12     | —           | —        |
| 6000 Langford and Baring.....                 | 31 6   | —           | —        | 1000 West Wh. Alfred (cop.), Illogan 24 1/2  | —      | 2           | —        |
| 1024 Leeds and St. Aubyn (tin, cop.).....     | —      | —           | —        | 6000 West Wh. Buller (tin), St. Just 1       | —      | 2           | —        |
| 10316 Leeds Torna (tin), St. Austell.....     | 3 1/2  | —           | —        | 512 West Wheel Frances, Illogan.....         | 20     | —           | —        |
| 236 Lelant Consols (tin), Uay Lelant 65 1/2   | —      | —           | —        | 6400 West Wheel Russell, Calstock.....       | 1 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 4000 Loveden United (lead), Cardigan.....     | —      | —           | —        | 500 West Wheel Towan (cop., tin) 27 1/2      | —      | —           | —        |
| 30000 Luvyan Lease (tin), St. Ives.....       | —      | —           | —        | 1000 Wheel Agar (copper), Illogan.....       | 6      | —           | —        |
| 1024 Melin Llyn-y-Pair, Merioneth.....        | 2 1/2  | —           | —        | 3072 Wheel Augusta (tin), St. Just.....      | 1 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 246 Mengearne and Tregunatils (tin) 8         | —      | —           | —        | 240 Wheel Bal (tin), St. Just.....           | 3 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 256 Messer, Bodmin.....                       | —      | 110         | 100      | 330 Wheel Car (tin), St. Just.....           | 9 1/2  | 1 1/2       | —        |
| 4092 Middleton (lead), Smealbeck.....         | 4 1/2  | —           | —        | 1024 Wheel Carpenter (tin), Gwynar 24 13     | —      | —           | —        |
| 1024 Mill Pool (tin), St. Austell.....        | 3 1/2  | —           | —        | 1024 Wheel Carpenter, S. Sydenham 7 1/2      | —      | —           | —        |
| 6124 Mineral Cons. (tin), St. Austell.....    | —      | —           | —        | 512 Wheel Constance (lead), Newlyn 11        | —      | —           | —        |
| 7500 Mixon Great Cons. (cop.), Leek 1 1/2     | —      | —           | —        | 4096 Wheel Crebor (cop.), Tavistock 3        | —      | 1           | —        |
| 10000 Molland (cop.), South Moulton 1 1/2     | —      | —           | —        | 1024 Wheel Cupid (copper), Gwennap 5         | —      | —           | —        |
| 1024 Mount Tack (tin, cop.), Lelant 1         | —      | —           | —        | 1092 Wheel Ennis (lead), St. Erms.....       | —      | —           | —        |
| 5000 Nantoes and Penruil.....                 | 1 1/2  | 1 1/2       | —        | 1070 Wheel Enys (tin), Uay Lelant.....       | 25 8   | —           | —        |
| 3000 Nant-y-Car (cop.), nr. Rhayader.....     | 4 1/2  | —           | —        | 6400 Wheel Frances, Gwennap.....             | 25 8   | —           | —        |
| 1024 North Abram (copper), Crownan.....       | —      | —           | —        | 30000 Wheel Friendship, St. Hilary.....      | 1      | —           | —        |
| 1000 North Britian Barra Burra.....           | —      | —           | —        | 6000 Wheel George, St. Columb.....           | 1      | —           | —        |
| 6000 North Britian Barra Burra.....           | —      | —           | —        | 6000 Wheel Grenville, Camborne.....          | 3 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 1024 North Buller (copper), Redruth 23        | —      | —           | —        | 10000 Wheel Guskus (tin, copper).....        | 11 1/2 | —           | —        |
| 6000 North Damsel (cop.), Gwennap.....        | 1      | —           | —        | 5130 Wheel Harriett, Camborne.....           | 1 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 1024 North Ding Dong (tin), Madron.....       | 1      | —           | —        | 16 Wheel Hope.....                           | 100    | —           | —        |
| 2000 North Downes (copper), Redruth.....      | 1      | 5           | —        | 256 Wheel Kitty (tin), Uay Lelant.....       | 23 8   | —           | —        |
| 3500 North Frances (cop.), Illogan.....       | 2 1/2  | —           | —        | 5000 Wheel Kilmilly (tin), St. Agnes.....    | 3      | —           | —        |
| 2000 North Levant (tin, cop.), St. Just 1 1/2 | —      | —           | —        | 512 Wheel Margery (tin), St. Ives.....       | —      | —           | —        |
| 21000 North Staffordshire Consols.....        | 1      | —           | —        | 3400 Wh. Mary Treast Consols (cop.).....     | 5      | —           | —        |
| 3000 North Tamar (all-ld., cop.).....         | —      | —           | —        | 6144 Wheel Maundin, Llanlivery.....          | 1 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 10000 North Towy and Cystanow.....            | 4 1/2  | —           | —        | 512 Wheel Montague (tin).....                | —      | —           | —        |
| 94 North Wh. Crofty (cop.), Illogan 5         | —      | 60          | —        | 256 Wheel Music (copper), St. Agnes 1        | —      | —           | —        |
| 1024 North Wh. Robert, Walkhampton 7 1/2      | —      | —           | —        | 808 Wheel Oak (tin), near Helston.....       | 3 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 1000 North Wheel Treliavan.....               | 24 6   | —           | —        | 256 Wheel Prudence (cop.), St. Agnes.....    | —      | —           | —        |
| 12000 N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwla 1 1/2    | —      | —           | —        | 512 Wheel Regine (cop.).....                 | —      | —           | —        |
| 3948 Okel Tor (lead), Calstock.....           | —      | —           | —        | 5000 W. B. Robert, Sampford.....             | —      | —           | —        |
| 1000 Old Avarack & Nancothian United.....     | 1      | —           | —        | 2048 Wheel Robina (tin) Liskard.....         | 21 1/2 | —           | —        |
| 10000 Old Trevelier Consols.....              | 4      | 1 1/2       | —        | 4000 Wheel Russell (cop.), Tavistock 23      | —      | —           | —        |
| 236 Old Wheel Bassett, Illogan.....           | —      | —           | —        | 1024 Wheel Sidney, Plympton.....             | 3 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 2500 Orrend (lead), Flint.....                | 2 1/2  | —           | —        | 512 Wheel Sophia (tin), Lenant.....          | 214 3  | —           | —        |
| 12000 Parkwyn and Carwalwick.....             | 1      | —           | —        | 932 Wheel Stanley, St. Columb.....           | —      | —           | —        |
| 10040 Pembroke & East Crinnis (cop.) 5 1/2    | —      | —           | —        | 6000 Wheel Tehidy (copper), Illogan.....     | 2 1/2  | 1 1/2       | —        |
| 5000 Pencorse Consols, St. Enoder.....        | 1      | —           | —        | 3345 Wheel Treasury (copper), Illogan.....   | 2 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 1500 Penoris (lead), Carnarvon.....           | 4      | —           | —        | 512 Wheel Trevelian (cop.), Gwennap.....     | 1 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 5000 Penardres & St. Aubyn (tin, cop.) 21 2   | —      | —           | —        | 3000 Wheel Trevena (tin), Breage.....        | 1 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 5000 Penhale Consols (silver-lead).....       | —      | —           | —        | 1000 Wheel Trewane (silver-lead).....        | 1 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 236 Penmaen (gold), Merthyr.....              | 135    | —           | —        | 1068 Wheel Tryphena, Camborne.....           | 10 1/2 | —           | —        |
| 6000 Pen-y-Gelli (lead), Flintshire.....      | —      | —           | —        | 3167 Wheel Unity (cop., tin), Gwynar.....    | 8      | 1 1/2       | —        |
| 2925 Penance Consols.....                     | 1 1/2  | —           | —        | 1024 Wheel Uay (tin, cop.), Redruth 12 1/2   | —      | —           | —        |
| 10000 Perran and Leisure Union.....           | 11 1/2 | —           | —        | 1024 Wheel Vention (all-ld.), Liskard 25 13  | —      | —           | —        |
| 2400 Peter Tavy & Mary Tavy (cop.) 5 1/2      | —      | —           | —        | 4000 Wheel Wilm (lead), St. Just.....        | 21 6   | —           | —        |
| 2060 Polgar & Lannarrow (cop., tin) 23 3      | —      | —           | —        | 4000 Wheel Zion (cop., lead), Calstock 3 1/2 | —      | —           | —        |
| 30000 Poltunore (cop., gold), Devon.....      | 1      | —           | —        | 4400 Whitford (lead), Flint.....             | —      | —           | —        |
| 2400 Portkellis United (tin), Wendron 10 1/2  | —      | —           | —        | 4096 Wood (lead), Beerferry.....             | —      | —           | —        |
| 1024 Prad Con. (tin), Todenack.....           | —      | —           | —        | 4096 Yeoland Consols (tin, copper).....      | 4 1/2  | —           | —        |
| 6000 Penmaen Wye, Llanfyllion.....            | —      | —           | —        |  |        |             |          |
| 9072 Prince Albert, Fermanthone.....          | 2 1/2  | —           | —        |  |        |             |          |

|         |      |       |   |       |        |
|---------|------|-------|---|-------|--------|
| May ... | £14½ | ..... | — | ..... | 0.0000 |
| .....   | 1    | ..... | ½ | ..... | 0.0000 |

| MINES NOT HAVING SOLD ORES. |                       |       |       | Shares. |                       |     |     | Paid.  |                     |  |  | Price.  |     |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-------|-------|---------|-----------------------|-----|-----|--------|---------------------|--|--|---------|-----|--|--|-------|--|--|--|--------|--|--|--|
| Shares.                     |                       |       |       | Paid.   |                       |     |     | Price. |                     |  |  | Shares. |     |  |  | Paid. |  |  |  | Price. |  |  |  |
| 39000                       | Anagack Consols.      |       |       | 2000    | Furdon Manor          | 1   | 1/2 | 21000  | South Devon Consols |  |  |         |     |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 3049                        | Anna Maria, Caradon   | 25    | 6d.   | 4000    | Gavnton United        | £3  | 7   | 10000  | South Herodsfoot    |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 10000                       | 18000                 | 18000 | 18000 | 94000   | Glenaulin & Carville  |     |     | 12000  | South Tawton Cons.  |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 18000                       | Bannow, Wexford       | 1     | 1/2   | 10000   | Golden Mile (lead)    | ss. | 6d. | 10000  | South Towry         |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 5000                        | Bargally (st. lead)   | £1    | 2     | 30000   | Great Cambrian        |     |     | 340    | South Trelewyn      |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 1800                        | Blair Cuylen (lead)   | £1    | 1 6   | 1000    | Great Cornw. Cons.    | 100 |     | 3048   | South Wales Consols |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 64                          | Black Barn, Ailston   | 20    |       | 10000   | Gr. Duke of Wel. Con. | 1   | 1/2 | 2073   | South-West Phenix   |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 5000                        | Bodelw, S. Wales      | £1    | 7     | 512     | Great Rough Tor       | 37  |     | 1024   | South Wheel Africa  |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 6000                        | Boleware              |       |       | 1000    | Great Treburget       |     |     | 1000   | South Wheel Level   |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 1180                        | Briford Consols       | 5     | 5/6   | 1024    | Gr. Wh. Farnote       | £7  | 19  | 4000   | South Wheel Consols |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 20000                       | Britannia, Devon      | £1    | 6     | 1000    | Guriya, St. Erth      | 1   |     | 10000  | Talcinn, Carnegill  |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 20000                       | Bullion-Silver, Clare | 3     |       | 6000    | Halkin Castle         |     |     | 10000  | Thomas, Llanelli    |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 1536                        | Caradon Vale, St. Lve | £4    | 4     | 10000   | Havon & Hendweb.      |     |     | 5000   | Thomas's United     |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 6000                        | Caradon Wood (lead)   | £1    | 4 6   | 4000    | Hemerdon Consols      |     |     | 13000  | Tregoneh & Fawcett  |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 30000                       | Carbery West, Ireland | 3/4   |       | 10000   | Hillbrook             |     |     | 4000   | Tremollett Downs    |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
| 5000                        | Carnellon Consols     | 14s.  |       | 10000   | Hill Bridge Consols   |     |     | 5000   | Tremollett Consols  |  |  | 1       | 1/2 |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |
|                             |                       |       |       | 80000   | Irish Bridges         | 1   |     | 512    | Tywardreath (emp.)  |  |  | 25      |     |  |  |       |  |  |  |        |  |  |  |

| No. |     | Last Price. |     | Present. |     | Address. |                  |
|-----|-----|-------------|-----|----------|-----|----------|------------------|
| 2   | ... | 1           | ... | 3        | ... | 22000    | Louise, Rhenish  |
| 3   | ... | 23          | ... | 4        | ... | 10000    | Luettichian Min. |

|       |                      |    |    |       |                       |   |    |       |                    |    |   |
|-------|----------------------|----|----|-------|-----------------------|---|----|-------|--------------------|----|---|
| 1424  | Cathedral            | 1  | 1  | 1024  | Irish Consul          | 1 | 1  | 3000  | Weish Fotol        | 3  | 1 |
| 1423  | CefnGwyn,Cardigan    | 1  | 1  | 1024  | Irish Consul          | 1 | 1  | 3000  | West Butler,Crown  | 3  | 1 |
| 1248  | Christow (all-lead)  | 1  | 1  | 1000  | Knockatrelane,Irel.   | 1 | 1  | 3048  | West Goginan,Cand. | 6  | 1 |
| 1024  | Charabostall, Irel.  | 1  | 1  | 1200  | Leigh Grenv le        | 1 | 1  | 3048  | West Phoenix       | 15 | 1 |
| 30000 | Claonsdaugh, Ireland | 1  | 1  | 6400  | Michell (lead), Flint | 1 | 1  | 6000  | West Polbro        | 1  | 1 |
| 13800 | Clew Bay, Mayo       | 1  | 1  | 30000 | Mizen Head, Cork      | 1 | 1  | 2500  | West Sharp Tor     | 1  | 1 |
| 30000 | Clive United         | 1  | 1  | 6400  | Mystyn (lead), Flint  | 1 | 1  | 1240  | West Sirlidale     | 3  | 1 |
| 8000  | Cloance Wood         | 1  | 1  | 320   | Nent Fore, Alston     | 1 | 1  | 6240  | West United Hills  | 1  | 1 |
| 1000  | Collacomb            | 10 | 20 | 1000  | New Copper Bottom     | 1 | 1  | 5600  | West Wheel Art     | 1  | 1 |
| 1000  | Cockley Beck (cop.)  | 1  | 1  | 4096  | New East Crowdale     | 1 | 1  | 1024  | West Wheel Fortune | 1  | 1 |
| 5000  | Combarnett Consols   | 8  | 6d | 3072  | Newton St. Cyres      | 1 | 1  | 8000  | W. Wh. Friendship  | 1  | 1 |
| 5000  | Coniston United      | 12 | 1  | 1000  | New W. Fr. Wh. F.     | 1 | 1  | 10000 | West Wheel Jans    | 1  | 1 |
| 256   | Cop Hill             | 1  | 1  | 4000  | Norbury, Salop        | 6 | 6d | 3048  | West Wheel Johns   | 1  | 1 |
|       |                      | 3  | 5  | 16500 | North Cornwall        | 1 | 1  |       |                    |    |   |

*Paid. Last Pri*

|       |                        |         |        |                      |     |       |                      |   |
|-------|------------------------|---------|--------|----------------------|-----|-------|----------------------|---|
| 100   | Corybueh               | 2½      | 254    | North Crenver (cop.) | 15  | 2048  | West Wheel Cons.     | 1 |
| 5000  | Cuddra (copper)        | 1       | 254    | North Powey (cop.)   | 4½  | 2050  | West Wh. Transac.    | 1 |
| 6000  | Cwm Elgia, Carnar.     | 1       | 6400   | North Hington Cons.  | 1a  | 3072  | Weston, Shropshire.  | 1 |
| 12000 | Ditto                  | 1       | 150000 | North of Ireland     | 1   | 3080  | Weston, Shropshire.  | 1 |
| 60000 | Cwmishean (gold)       | 1       | 128    | Oakeley (cop., gold) | 1   | 3080  | Weston, Shropshire.  | 1 |
| 5000  | Divr. Buller Gt. Cons. | 4a, 6d  | 12000  | Oaks, Limerick       | 1   | 4028  | Wheel Edward         | 2 |
| 5000  | Devon Consols Nor.     | 2½      | 5000   | Pender               | 1   | 5000  | Wheel Fanny (lead)   | 1 |
| 2048  | Devon Consols West     | 2½      | 406    | Penhanger (lead)     | 2   | 2048  | Wh. Fanny, Perran.   | 1 |
| 5000  | Devon United           | 1       | 4060   | Pennlyne Court       | 12a | 2048  | Wh. Fawick (cop.)    | 1 |
| 6000  | Dinas Great Consol.    | 1       | 4060   | Pempopran, Wales     | 3   | 512   | Wheel Freedom        | 1 |
| 50000 | Drewhingier            | 1       | 30000  | Penguan, St. Breock  | 3   | 1536  | Wheel Gill           | 1 |
| 10000 | Dunsley Wh. Phenix     | 1       | 6000   | Perran (silver-lead) | 1   | 3000  | Wheel Haden (tin)    | 1 |
| 60000 | East Anagh (lead)      | 1       | 13000  | Perran Wh. Alfred.   | 1   | 4000  | Wheel Lendock        | 1 |
| 5000  | East Black Craig       | 12a, 6d | 4000   | Perran Wheel Jane    | 1   | 5000  | Wheel Marshall       | 1 |
| 1024  | E. Bosceam, St. Just.  | 2       | 4098   | Phenix Consols.      | 1   | 5000  | Wheel Fern, Cornwall | 1 |
| 1024  | E. Buller, nr. Redruth | 4       | 1536   | Phenix Gt. Consol.   | 1   | 6000  | Wheel Pollard        | 1 |
| 128   | E. Carn Breu, Redruth  | 4       | 10000  | Polgoth Woodline     | 1   | 4000  | Wheel Prosper        | 1 |
| 6144  | Est Caradon (cop.)     | 1       | 2048   | Ponswyrd, Cardigan   | 2½  | 10000 | Wheel Sumner         | 1 |
| 5000  | East Frongoch (lead)   | 2½      | 12000  | Prigant Consols      | 1   | 4000  | Wheel Surgen         | 1 |
| 10000 | East Polgoth (tin)     | 1       | 10000  | Quintrell Downs      | 1   | 1024  | Wheel Truluck        | 1 |
| 128   | East Tremayne          | 5½      | 8000   | Rd Dragon, Wales.    | 1   | 4098  | Wheel Victoria       | 1 |
| 1024  | East United Mines      | 1       | 240    | Retalack United      | 1   | 6000  | Wheel Whitlock       | 1 |
| 1024  | East Uay Consols       | 1       | 10000  | Rheidol United Mine  | 1   | 10000 | Willow Bank (lead)   | 1 |
| 1024  | East Wheel Fortune     | 2       | 4000   | Riston Castle (lead) | 11a | 8000  | Winfier (lead)       | 1 |
| 1000  | East Wheel Reeth.      | 53 9    | 10000  | Royal Hibernian      | 1   | 100   | Wyndham Consol.      | 1 |
| 4098  | Exmoor Eliza (cop.)    | 13 6 9  | 1280   | Silver Brook, Devon  | 1   | 10000 | Yarkshire Min. Co.   | 1 |
| 1024  | Freid Lwyd Mines       | 1½      | 5000   | South Alfred Consols | 1   |       |                      |   |

\*. Our object is to make the Share List correct: it must be obvious we cannot do so without the constant assistance of those concerned. We, therefore, earnestly call upon all who have the power, to aid us, by forwarding any alterations or corrections which may, from time to time, come under their notice. Reports from mines, notices of meetings—in fact, anything in relation of every description, forwarded to our office, will meet ready attention.

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